THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 47.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F & M bank of Steub	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F & M. Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br $5 & up.	4½	Exg.bk.payab.at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N.Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br $5 & up.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	pat	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks $5 & up.	par	Washington bk West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh.bk N Hampt	3	N.E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New Hampshire* gen.	3

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,
(Pupil of T. Sully,)
PORTRAIT PAINTER,
OPPOSITE THE THEATRE,
Third-Street.
Pittsburgh, July 16—3t

COTTON, &c.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.

20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
July 13—tf.

Painted Muslins, Chintzes, &c.
M'CLURG & KING
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
10 cases painted Muslins, Chintzes,
Two blue and other Calicoes & Ginghams.
ALSO,
Eight Cases Leghorns,
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' Yellow and Black FLATS, with and without Extra Crowns; Ladies' Bolivar, Men's and Misses' HATS; together with
A large and general assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are determined to dispose of on the most accommodating terms,
Wholesale and Retail.
July 23—6t.

Arkansas General Land Agency.
THE SUBSCRIBER has opened an Office at Little Rock, the seat of government for the Territory of Arkansas, for the purpose of paying Taxes on Military Bounty Lands, owned by non-residents, attending to the Recording of Conveyances, and Redeeming Lands sold for Taxes. All kinds of Land Agency transacted with promptness and despatch.
Thomas W. Newton.
References—W. Eichbaum, Esq. Pittsburgh.
Little Rock, A. T. } July 23—3t.w.z.
June 21, 1824.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
828	do of	397	is	2382
6072	do of	12	is	9936
	do of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes			
10625	Blanks.			$87,750

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.
TICKETS $6 00.
Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.
July 2, 1824.

A. & J. BROWN,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
Are now opening a splendid assortment of
Summer and Fall Staple and Fancy
GOODS,
And as one of the partners is now residing in Philadelphia, we shall receive WEEKLY
A Supply of Merchandise,
suited to the seasons, all of which, we promise our friends and the public generally, shall be offered at as moderate terms as any in this city.
July 23—3t.

The Subscribers
Wish to employ about 30 Wood Choppers,
AT the Greenville Furnace, about 12 miles from Geneva, to whom generous wages will be given. For further particulars apply to Mr. George Sutton, Pittsburgh or to
J Graeff & Co
Greenville Furnace.
July 23, 1824—3t.cs.

Dissolution.
THE Co-Partnership of THOMPSON & TORODE, *Merchant Tailors*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims on said firm to present them, and those indebted to make payment, to John Torode, who has the settlement of the concern.
John Thompson,
John Torode.
Pittsburgh, July 19, 1824.
N. B—JOHN TORODE will continue the business, and solicits a share of public patronage.
☞ A lad of 14, of good moral habits, will be taken as an Apprentice. July 23—3t.

To my Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Court have appointed *the fourteenth day of August next*, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have why I should not be discharged.
John Reno,
Of Loudenville, Ohio, formerly of Pittsburgh, Merchant.
Allegheny county Gaol, } July 23, 1824.—3wwr.

R. J. WALKER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.
Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

The Subscribers
HAVE just received a few tons of the best quality of
CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD,
Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms
J. W. Biddle & Co.
Wood, near Water Street.
July 9—6t.

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

TO PRINTERS.
ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2—tf.

MACHINERY.
THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL—such as
CARDING MACHINES,
Pickers, Billies, Jennies,
and Shearing Machines.
ON HAND,
Two Carding Machines
and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS, which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.
A. W. Townsend.
Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t aw

Notice to our Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed the *third Monday of August next*, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.
James Cramer,
Blacksmith, Pittsburgh
John Todd,
Pittsburgh, Carpenter.
George Black,
Farmer, Pitt township.
Frederick Humbert,
Tanner, St. Clair.
Allegheny County, } July 23, 1824.—3t $1°1½ qaw.

To our Creditors
TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the *third Mond y of August next* for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.
John Æton,
City of Pittsburgh, Shoemaker
Hewlett Lott,
Sugar Grove, Warren county, Laborer
Philip Cypher,
Wilkins township, Laborer.
July 23—3t.rr.

TO CREDITORS.
TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that said Judges have appointed *Monday, the 16th day of August next*, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at which time and place they may attend, to show cause, if any they have, why we should not be discharged
Joseph Brown,
Of Pitt township, Laborer.
Christopher Bowen,
Millwright, Pitt township
July 23—3t.wwr.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.
Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf aa.

No. 27. Medical Recorder,
CONDUCTED BY
SAMUEL COLHOUN, M. D.
NUMBER 27 of the above Journal is just published, and for sale at the Publication Office, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

The present number contains an unusual quantity of interesting matter: the Essay on the *Epidemic Fevers* of the United States, which obtained a premium of $100, is said to be valuable, and adds much additional information on that disease.

The attention of the Profession is particularly directed to notice the Certificates under the head of Advertisements, in relation to the importance of Amesburg's Apparatus for Fractures of the Lower Extremities. By the certificates it will be seen, that a person can move about on crutches, with a broken limb, with ease and safety.

The Publisher of the Medical Recorder, having no person at present employed to obtain subscribers, those gentlemen who may wish to have the work, will please to make this wish known (by mail, post paid) to James Webster, the publisher, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Subscriptions must commence with No. 25, for January last, or next January, which will be No. 29

The publisher thinks it proper to state, that he has had great opposition to contend against, to maintain the independence of the Journal, and keep it open to science and truth—For this desirable object, he has been obliged to make several changes in the editorial department—That those changes have been an advantage to the work, is clearly evinced by the rapid increase of subscribers, upwards of two hundred and fifty having been added since the last change.
July 23—3t. P M.

Good News for the West!!
$10,000.
NO. 3731, in the 2d Class of the University Lottery of Maryland, which came up, on the 13th inst the splendid Prize of $10,000, was sold at *Towne's Lucky Office*, to Messrs. Dale & Clark, of Columbia, Tennessee, and *Towne* has already forwarded a check for the amount, and would be happy to have an opportunity of being as prompt with more of his western friends.
July 23, 1824—3t.

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.
Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hope of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.
Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.
Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his ealth as to be again able to attend to business.
JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.
Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

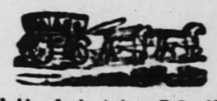
For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Pittsburgh, March 19.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.
Adams, Allen & Co.
GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of
MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,
Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.
☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

Allegheny County, ss.
REGISTER'S OFFICE, }
July 9, 1824. }
NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons concerned in the estate of HENRY NOBLE, late of Fayette township, in the county of Allegheny, dec'd, that *James Graham*, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, has filed in the Register's Office of said county, an account of his administration of the estate of the said deceased; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 9th day of August, A. D.* 1824.
M. Stewart,
[July 16.—4] *Register.*

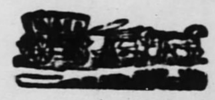

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,
From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,
RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *&c. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1 —and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low
Jno. Blair & Co.
May 28—tf.


THE SUBSCRIBER
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the
STAGE AND HORSES,
At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets
PITTSBURGH;
Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.
Robert Stewart.
Pittsburgh, March 19 1824—tf.

A SERVANT BOY
For Sale,
WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
December 13—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

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Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
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Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
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Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
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F&M bank of Steub	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F.&M. Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br	$5&up. 4½	Exg.bk.payab.at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N.Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston,	$5 & up. 3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br	$5&up. 1
Bran. at New Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks	$5&up. par	Washington bk West	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh.bk N Hampt	3	N.E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New Hampshire* gen.	3

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

(Pupil of T. Sully,)

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE,

Third-Street.

Pittsburgh, July 16—3t

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.

20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT,* assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

Painted Muslins, Chintzes, &c.

M'CLURG & KING

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
10 cases painted Muslins, Chintzes,
Two blue and other Calicoes & Ginghams.
ALSO,
Eight Cases Leghorns,
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' Yellow and Black FLATS, with and without Extra Crowns; Ladies' Bolivar, Men's and Misses' HATS; together with
A large and general assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are determined to dispose of on the most accommodating terms,
Wholesale and Retail.
July 23—6t.

Arkansas General Land Agency

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened an Office at Little Rock, the seat of government for the Territory of Arkansas, for the purpose of paying Taxes on Military Bounty Lands, owned by non-residents, attending to the Recording of Conveyances, and Redeeming Lands sold for Taxes. All kinds of Land Agency transacted with promptness and despatch.

Thomas W. Newton.

Reference—W. EICHBAUM, Esq. Pittsburgh.
Little Rock, A. T. } July 23—3t.w.e
June 21, 1824.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
828	do of	397	is	2382
6072	do of	12	is	9936
	do of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes			
10625	Blanks.			$87,750

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $8 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.
July 2, 1824.

A. & J. BROWN,

AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
Are now opening a splendid assortment of
Summer and Fall Staple and Fancy
GOODS,
And as one of the partners is now residing in Philadelphia, we shall receive WEEKLY
A Supply of Merchandise,
suited to the seasons, all of which, we promise our friends and the public generally, shall be offered at as moderate terms as any in this city.
July 23—3t.

The Subscribers

Wish to employ about 30 Wood Choppers,
AT the Greenville Furnace, about 12 miles from Geneva, to whom generous wages will be given. For further particulars apply to Mr. George Sutton, Pittsburgh or to
J. Graff & Co
Greenville Furnace.
July 23, 1824—3t.os.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership of THOMPSON & TORODE, *Merchant Tailors,* was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims on said firm to present them, and those indebted to make payment, to John Torode, who has the settlement of the concern.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1824.

N. B—JOHN TORODE will continue the business, and solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ A lad of 14, of good moral habits, will be taken as an Apprentice. July 23—3t.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed *the fourteenth day of August next,* at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have why I should not be discharged.

John Reno,
Of Loudenville, Ohio, formerly of Pittsburgh, Merchant.

Allegheny county Gaol, } July 23, 1824.—3t.w.w.r.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

The Subscribers

HAVE just received a few tons of the best quality of
CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD,
Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms
J. W. Biddle & Co.
Wood, near Water Street.
July 9—6t.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2—tf.

MACHINERY.

THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL—such as
CARDING MACHINES,
Pickers, Billies, Jennies,
and Shearing Machines.
ON HAND,
Two Carding Machines
and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS, which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.

A. W. Townsend.
Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t aw

Notice to our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed the *third Monday of August next,* for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

James Cramer,
Blacksmith, Pittsburgh
John Todd,
Pittsburgh, Carpenter.
George Black,
Farmer, Pitt township.
Frederick Humbert,
Tanner, St. Clair.

Allegheny County.
July 23, 1824.—3t$1*1½qaw. }

To our Creditors

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the *third Monday of August next* for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

John Æton,
City of Pittsburgh, Shoemaker
Hewlett Lott,
Sugar Grove, Warren county, Laborer
Philip Cypher,
Wilkins township, Laborer.

July 23—3t.nn.

TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that said Judges have appointed *Monday, the 16th day of August next,* at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at which time and place they may attend, to show cause, if any they have, why we should not be discharged

Joseph Brown,
Of Pitt township, Laborer.
Christopher Bowen,
Millwright, Pitt township

July 23—3t.wwr.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Alleghenny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.
Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf nn.

No. 27. Medical Recorder,

CONDUCTED BY
SAMUEL COLHOUN, M. D.

NUMBER 27 of the above Journal is just published, and for sale at the Publication Office, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

The present number contains an unusual quantity of interesting matter: the Essay on the *Epidemic Fevers* of the United States, which obtained a premium of $100, is said to be valuable, and adds much additional information on that disease.

The attention of the Profession is particularly directed to notice the Certificates under the head of Advertisements, in relation to the importance of Amesburg's Apparatus for Fractures of the Lower Extremities. By the certificates it will be seen, that a person can move about on crutches, with a broken limb, with ease and safety.

The Publisher of the Medical Recorder, having no person at present employed to obtain subscribers, those gentlemen who may wish to have the work, will please to make this wish known (by mail, post paid) to James Webster, the publisher, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Subscriptions must commence with No. 25, for January last, or next January, which will be No. 29

The publisher thinks it proper to state, that he has had great opposition to contend against, to maintain the independence of the Journal, and keep it open to science and truth—For this desirable object, he has been obliged to make several changes in the editorial department—That those changes have been an advantage to the work, is clearly evinced by the rapid increase of subscribers, upwards of two hundred and fifty having been added since the last change.

July 23—3t.p m.

Good News for the West!!

$10,000.

NO. 3731, in the 2d Class of the University Lottery of Maryland, which came up, on the 13th inst. the splendid Prize of $10,000, was sold at *Towne's Lucky Office,* to Messrs. Dale & Clark, of Columbia, Tennessee, and *Towne* has already forwarded a check for the amount, and would be happy to have an opportunity of being as prompt with more of his western friends

July 23, 1824—3t.

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops,* from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hope of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his ealth as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1824.—tf.

Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, }
July 9, 1824. }

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons concerned in the estate of HENRY NOBLE, late of Fayette township, in the county of Allegheny, dec'd, that *James Graham,* administrator of the estate of the said deceased, has filed in the Register's Office of said county, an account of his administration of the estate of the said deceased; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 9th day of August, A. D.* 1824.

M. Stewart,
Register.

[July 16.—4]

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via *Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,*

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1 —and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824 —tf.

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13—tf.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1824.

There are persons among us who affect to believe, that General Jackson acted tyrannically in enforcing military law at N. Orleans; and who tell us, moreover, that he is a mere military man, and cannot write. As the best possible answer to these two objections, we present to our readers the following correspondence, which took place some days previous to the General's departure from the City of New-Orleans. It is copied from the New-Orleans Courier.

ADDRESS

From the city battalion of uniform companies, to Major General Jackson.

New-Orleans, March, 16, 1815.

General—We have delayed until this moment the expression of our feelings towards you, lest the honest emotions of our hearts should be ascribed to a desire of propitiating the favor of our commander. At this moment, when neither hope nor fear can be supposed to have influenced us, we pray you to receive the sincere tribute of our thanks—as soldiers, for the confidence you have reposed in us; for the paternal care with which you have watched over our comforts, and, above all, for that justice you have done to our zeal in assigning us, on every occasion, a post of *danger* and of *honor* —as citizens, for the wisdom of the measures you have devised to protect our country; for the skill and bravery with which they were executed; and for that indispensible *energy* to which we owe our safety. Leaving to others the task of declaiming about *privileges* and constitutional rights, we are content with having fought in support of them—we have understanding enough to know when they are wantonly violated: and no false reasoning shall make us ungrateful to the man, whose wisdom and valor have secured them to us and our posterity! We do not deal in professions; we pray you, general, to be assured, that in the officers and men of this battalion you have *soldiers*, who have been and are always ready to confront every danger under your command—*fellow-citizens*, grateful for your services—*friends*, personally attached to your fortunes, and ready to promote your happiness at the risk of their own.—You have allowed us the endearing title of your *brothers in arms*—it was given to us on this field, strewed then with the bodies of our enemies; and we feel a noble pride in the consciousness that allows us to accept it. That fraternity, cemented in hostile blood, shall be the pride of our lives, and in aftertimes will secure to our children the respect of posterity. General, common phrases cannot express the emotions which agitate us at the moment of our separation—but we pray heaven to watch over your safety; and we trust to a grateful country for the honors and advancement which your services have merited.

J. B. Plauche, Major.	N. Thompson, Lieut.
Ste. Geme, Captain.	C. Fremont, Lieut.
M. White, Captain.	Dubuclaon, Lieut.
A. Guibert, Captain.	L. Pilie, Lieut.
Hubry, Captain.	Benetaud.
P. Roche, Captain.	Bertel, Lieut.
Jno. St. Jean, Lieut.	Hurt, Lieut.
Cœur de Roy.	LaMounier, Sergeant-Major.
De St. Romes, Lieut.	

GENERAL'S ANSWER.

Fellow-Soldiers—Although born and bred in a land of freedom, popular favor has always been with me a secondary object. My first wish, in political life, has been, to be useful to my country. Yet I am not insensible to the good opinion of my fellow-citizens; I would do much to obtain it; but I cannot, for this purpose, sacrifice my own conscience, or what I conceive to be the interests of my country.

These principles have prepared me to receive, with just satisfaction, the address you have presented. The first wish of my heart, the safety of your country, has been accomplished; and it affords me the greatest happiness to know, that the means taken to secure this object have met the approbation of those who have had the best opportunities of judging of their propriety, and who, from their various relations, might be supposed the most ready to censure any which had been improperly resorted to. The distinction you draw, gentlemen, between those who only declaim about civil rights, and those who fight to maintain them, shows how just and practical a knowledge you have of the true principles of liberty—without such knowledge, all theory is useless or mischievous.

Whenever the invaluable rights which we enjoy, under our free constitution, are threatened by invasion; privileges the most dear, and which, in ordinary times, ought to be regarded as the most sacred, may be required to be infringed for their security.—At such a crisis, we have only to determine whether we will suspend, for a time, the exercise of the latter, that we may secure the permanent enjoyment of the former. Is it wise, in such a moment, to sacrifice the spirit of the laws to the letter, and, by adhering to the letter, lose the *substance* forever, in order that we may, for an instant, preserve the *shadow?* It is not to be imagined, that the express provisions of any written law can fully embrace emergencies, which suppose and occasion the suspension of all law, but the highest and last, that of self-preservation. No right is more precious to a freeman than that of suffrage; but had your election taken place on the 8th of January, would your declaimers have advised you to abandon the defence of your country, in order to exercise this inestimable privilege at the polls? Is it to be supposed that your general, if he regarded the important trust committed to his charge, would have permitted you to preserve the constitution, by an act which would have involved constitution, country and honor in one undistinguished ruin?

What is more justly important than personal liberty; yet how can the civil enjoyment of this privilege be made to coexist with the order, subordination and discipline of a camp? Let the sentinel be removed by *subpœna* from his post; let writs of *habeas corpus* carry away the officers from the lines, and the enemy may conquer your country, by only employing lawyers to defend your constitution.

Private property is held sacred in all good governments, and particularly in our own; yet, shall the fear of invading it, prevent a general from marching his army through a corn-field, or burning a house which protects an enemy?

These and a thousand other instances might be cited, to show that laws must sometimes be silent, when necessity speaks. The only question with the friend of his country will be, have these laws been made to be silent, wantonly and unnecessarily? If necessity dictated the measure; if a resort to it was important for the preservation of those rights which we esteem so dear, and in defence of which we had so willingly taken up arms, surely it would not have been becoming in the commander-in-chief, to have shrunk from the responsibility which it involved.—He did not shrink from it. In declaring martial law, his object and his only object was to embody the whole resources of the country for its defence. That law, while it existed, necessarily suspended all rights and privileges inconsistent with its provisions. It is matter of surprise, that they who boast themselves the champions of those rights and privileges, should not, when they were first put in danger, by the proclamation of martial law, have manifested that lively sensibility of which they have since made such an ostentatious display. So far, however, was this from being the case, that this measure not only met, then, the open support of those who, when their country was invaded, thought resistance a virtue, and the silent approbation of *all*, but even received the particular recommendation and encouragement of many who now inveigh the most bitterly against it. It was not until a victory, secured by that very measure, had lessened the danger that occasioned a resort to it, that the pretext *failing grandeur of our rights* discovered that the commanding general ought to have suffered his posts to be abandoned, through the interference of a foreign agent—his ranks to be thinned by desertion, and his whole army broken to pieces by mutiny; while yet a powerful force of the enemy remained on your coast, and within a few hours' sail of your city.

I thought and acted differently. It was not until I discovered that the civil power stood no longer in need of the military for its support, that I restored to it its usual functions; and the restoration was not delayed a moment after that period had arrived.

Under these circumstances, fellow-soldiers, your resolution to *let others declaim about privileges and constitutional rights*, will never draw upon you the charge of being indifferent to those inestimable blessings; your attachment to them has been proved by a stronger title—that of having nobly fought to preserve them. You, who have thus supported them against the open pretensions of a powerful enemy, will never, I trust, surrender them to the underhand machinations of men who stand aloof in the hour of peril, and who, when the danger is gone, claim to be the "*defenders of your constitution.*"

An honorable peace has dissolved our military connexion; and, in a few days, I shall quit a country endeared to me by the most pleasing recollections.—Among the most prominent of these, gentlemen, are those I shall ever entertain of the distinguished bravery, the exact discipline, the ardent zeal, and the important services of your corps. The offered friendship of each individual composing it, I receive with pleasure, and with sincerity reciprocate. I shall always pride myself on a fraternity with such men, created in such a cause.

ANDREW JACKSON.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, July 23.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

The anticipated visit of this early and uniform friend of the United States, and the preparations making, in various places, to receive the veteran champion of freedom in a manner suitable to his rank and services, and creditable to the character and feelings of the country, have contributed to render him the most conspicuous and interesting object now before the public. One consequence, among others, is, that many pens have been employed in writing panegyrics upon his character and virtues, and in collecting and recording the leading incidents of his eventful life. Not having room for the several accounts which have swoln into many columns, it is our present design to collect from the materials thus furnished to our hands, (chiefly in the Albany Daily Advertiser,) as many of these circumstances as we can find room for this evening. Republics, though often, are not always ungrateful; and we feel a proud assurance, that from the moment the illustrious visiter steps upon our shores, he will meet with a reception which will not only be highly acceptable, but inspire his bosom, if possible, with a still higher regard for our country, our people, and our wise and liberal institutions.

La Fayette was born at Auvergne, in France, in the year 1757—consequently, he is now 67 years old. The inhabitants of that province, from early times, have been distinguished for their boldness and love of independence; and the family of La Fayette were equally distinguished for their fearless spirit and chivalrous contempt of danger. With these feelings, though but a youth, his attention was early directed to this country, while engaged in our revolutionary struggle with the giant power of Great Britain. He resolved to visit us, and draw his virgin sword in our cause; and at the age of nineteen, he embarked in a ship furnished at his own expense, and landed at Charleston, S. C. in January, 1777. He was not a desperate adventurer, whose embarrassed affairs at home deprived him of the means of enjoying life, and therefore was willing to risk all, under a selfish hope of bettering his own condition. He was born to a princely fortune. He was surrounded by relatives and friends, and had been blessed, even thus early in life, with conjugal love. He bid adieu to his native land, to relatives and friends, and to the tender and interesting partner of his bosom—to all the pleasures and amusements which were presented to him in the "gay regions and vine covered hills of France," to join in the glorious contest for liberty, in the colonies of America. He immediately entered the army, and served as a volunteer until the 31st of July following, when he was commissioned by Congress a Major-General, "in consequence of his zeal, and his illustrious family connexions." He distinguished himself on various occasions, and particularly at the battle of Brandywine, where he was engaged in the hottest of the combat, and when wounded refused to quit the field. On the 25th of November following, he attacked and repulsed a body of Hessians with an inferior force, for which he was entrusted with a suitable command. In 1779 he returned to France on a visit, and soon after reaching Paris a sword was presented to him by the American Minister, in the name of Congress.—While there, he used all his influence with the government in the cause so near his heart, and succeeded in gaining their countenance and assistance. He returned again, and landed at Boston, with large reinforcements, in 1780. In 1781 he was ordered to the south, with a separate and independent command, for the purpose of driving Arnold out of Virginia, but failed in his object for want of the co-operation of the French fleet. He was of great service, however, in checking the marauding expedition of General Philips, and was soon afterwards opposed to Cornwallis, the ablest general sent by the mother country to subdue us. On first hearing that La Fayette was to be opposed to him, the British Commander had exultingly said, "the boy shall not escape me;" but he found himself so often baffled by his young enemy, that it became necessary to use the greatest vigilence to prevent his own army from being surprised. His manœuvres were masterly. The army was in want, and he supplied those wants from his private purse—paying $10,000 at one time for clothing. At the siege of Yorktown he acted a brave and conspicuous part; in short, he continued actively engaged in our service till the close of the war—saw our independence sealed, and our country free and happy, with a brighter prospect of future greatness spread before us than had ever blessed the struggles of any other nation on earth. In 1784, he embarked again for his native country, loaded with honor and the gratitude of the American people. He was received in France in the most enthusiastic manner; and when the French revolution broke out he took side again in the cause of freedom, and was elected to the *States General*, by his native province. In 1789 he came forward in that body with his celebrated declaration of the Rights of Man, and for his firmness in opposition to the court, he was elected President of the Assembly, and Commandant of the National Guard.—He did not, however, enter into all the sanguinary measures of the revolutionists; all his efforts were to preserve order in the capitol. When ordered by the commune of Paris to proceed to Versailles with his army, and take possession of the outposts, he restrained the violence of his soldiers—assured the King and Queen of their safety, and saved the lives of fifteen of the household troops, who had been selected as the victims of the infuriated assailants. He also advised the Duke of Orleans to leave the kingdom, as his presence gave countenance to many sanguinary procedures. His popularity continued to increase, and in 1790 he was created General in Chief of the National Guards of France. Occupying this important post at that interesting crisis, the eyes of the world were turned upon him. His whole energies were excited in the cause of liberty, and, at the same time, for the maintenance of the public tranquillity. He held, as it were, a magnanimous neutrality between the different parties, when beyond the laws of justice and moderation. He gave his vote for the trial by jury, and the emancipation of the people of color. But in the spring of 1791, the tide of public feeling began to change. He was cruelly and unjustly suspected by the National Assembly, and his troops were even affected by the intrigues of those tumultuous times. And when the unfortunate Louis wished to visit St. Cloud, he gave orders to let him pass, and was, for the first time disobeyed! When the King finally fled, his flight was attributed to him. And the King having been taken at Varennes, the Royalists turned on him from one side, and Marat and his party accused him of treachery on the other. His life was even attempted by a ruffian who was suffered to go unpunished. When the Constitution was adopted he resigned his command, on which occasion a gold medal and a bust of Washington were presented to him by the city of Paris. He was offered, in addition, a full remuneration for his losses by the revolution, and he magnanimously declined.

In 1792 he was given the command of the army of the centre near Ardennes. Observing, however, the wanton and unnecessary indignities offered the King, he caused remonstrances to be forwarded from the different corps of the army. These producing no effect, he went in person to Paris, to make his complaints. The military once more opened their arms to receive him, and asked to be led against the Jacobin Club, the authors of all the injuries of which he complained. This offer, from a generous desire to prevent the effusion of blood, he refused, while he proposed to the King, at the same time, to throw himself upon the army for protection; but the imbecility and distrust of Louis prevented him from acceding to the offer. On the memorable 10th of August, and on the flight of the Royal Family to the National Assembly for safety, La Fayette was deprived of his command, after vainly endeavoring to prevent the outrages of the mob. The Swiss Guards were all massacred, after a gallant resistance; and the noble hearted La Fayette was compelled to fly before the madness and fury of his countrymen. A price was set upon his head, and the golden medal before him broken in pieces by the common hangman. In travelling into Germany, the petty Duke of Saxe Teschen arrested the illustrious fugitive, and the gallows was actually in perparation for his execution. The King of Prussia then interfered and changed the sentence of death, to that of close confinement in the dungeon of Wessel and Magdeburgh. After a year's suffering in the latter, the Emperor of Austria next claimed him. To him he was transferred, and immediately thrown in chains into the filthy dungeon of Olmutz. His wife and two lovely daughters, (Virginia and Carolina,) named after our own beloved land, flew to him on hearing of his situation, and participated in his captivity. His estate was all confiscated. His sufferings and those of his family, awakened the sympathies of every American in his behalf. General Washington took the deepest interest in his fate, and used all the exertions in his power to procure his liberation. Washington, moreover, made a generous remittance from his private purse, to supply his personal wants. Compassion for his situation, drew petitions for his release from all quarters. But the Emperor regarding him as one of the principal agents in the insulting degradation and subsequent death of the King and Queen of France, was inexorable. Having dragged out two years in this horrible prison, a daring design was formed by Dr. Bollman, a Hanoverian, to liberate him; but after surveying the premises, he frounde that the object was impracticable unless he had an associate to help him. While at Vienna accident threw in his way Francis K. Huger, a young American, well qualified by education and habit, for the undertaking. It so happened that this young gentleman was the son of Col. Huger, into whose house La Fayette first entered, on coming on shore in a violent storm, near Charleston, and by whom the gallant Marquis was first introduced to Washington. They concerted their measures; purchased three of the best horses that could be found; Huger feigned illness and travelled for his health; and Bollman was the physician.—They arrived at Olmutz, and after some time gained the confidence of the jailor, and frequently visited the prison, where they found means of opening a correspondence with the noble captive, which was continued for some time, and conducted so openly, that the jailor had no suspicion of the treachery. Notes, however, written apparently only to inquire as to the state of his health, were sometimes written on the other side with a preparation which could be rendered visible by heat;* and by this means the plot was contrived; every arrangement made, and the following day fixed upon to put the plan in execution. We have not room to go into the details of the plot, nor to give the particulars which attended its auspicious commencement, but disastrous termination. Suffice it to say, that one of the best contrived plans, after a train of romantic though most untoward accidents, which no prudence could foresee or guard against, entirely failed. Fayette escaped ten miles, where he was suspected, mis-directed as to the road he was to take, and finally taken and sent back to prison, where Huger had been committed before him. Bollman was more successful; but finding that his plan had failed, and that his friend had also been imprisoned, he returned to Olmutz and delivered himself up. Huger and Bollman were imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy against the Austrian Government; the Court believed that all the garrison of Olmutz had been engaged in the conspiracy; and many people had been arrested upon suspicion; for it could not be believed that two such young men as he and Bollman could have formed and executed so daring a plan without the aid of others; but they were finally tried for planning an assisting in the escape. They were first to have been imprisoned for life. The upright Judge, however, was bribed down to fourteen years, then to seven years, then to one year, to a month, and finally to a week. M. de la Fayette, the unfortunate cause of their distresses, remained in confinement till the close of the year 1797, when, upon peace taking place between Austria and France, he was released at the request of the French Gen. Bonaparte. The health of his wife was destroyed by the confinement, and that of his daughters greatly injured. His own was much impaired for some time. His hair all came out whilst confined in the dungeon. Bonaparte offered La Fayette his protection, but he declined it, and retired to Hamburg, where he lived very privately until after the overthrow of the Directory. Upon that event, he returned to France, and lived upon his estate until after the abdication of Bonaparte, when he was elected a Deputy. After the battle of Waterloo, it is said, he advocated the abdication of Napoleon, and acted with Fouche, in declaring the sitting of the Chambers permanent.—On the final restoration of the Bourbons, he again retired to private life, when he was once more elected a Deputy, from La Sarthe, though opposed by the whole weight of Ministerial influence. At the last election, however, he was unsuccessful, because the most unjustifiable means were taken to prevent his success.

It is needless, (says the Richmond Enquirer, from which we have drawn a small portion of this article,) to dwell upon the circumstances which distinguished this great benefactor of the human race. They are familiar to every one. All taken together, they unite in giving an affecting interest to La Fayette's visit to America, which must fill the heart of every virtuous being with the finest and noblest feelings that belong to our nature. It will attract the attention of the enlightened in all parts of the world, and will afford an incident upon which poets and historians will dwell with rapture, and around which they will throw in profusion their choicest and most beautiful flowers.

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* A solution of dried gall of beef, will answer for this purpose.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, July 26.—By the ship Diamond, capt. Macy, we have received London papers to the 20th and Liverpool papers to the last of June.

The petition of the merchants of London, praying for the recognition of South American independence, had been presented in the house of commons by Sir James Mackintosh. On this occasion, says the Liverpool Advertiser, "Mr. Canning made a statement of the present views of government with respect to South-America, some parts of which were extremely satisfactory, while others were not very intelligible. One most important fact, however, he disclosed; namely, that ministers were at length of opinion that they had waited long enough for the example of Spain; that courtesy towards the mother country had no further claims upon us; and that Great Britain was now at full liberty to act on her own counsels." Mr. Canning's views on this subject are supposed to have met with some opposition in the cabinet, particularly from Chancellor Eldon, whose high tory notions are hostile to every thing savoring of liberal principles.

Mr. Canning stated at the close of his speech, that a second application had been made to his government to become a party to the continental congress about to assemble, but it had been steadily refused.

In the house of lords on the 19th, the bill to repeal the act for preventing artisans going abroad was read a third time and passed.

Lady Byron has given up her jointure of two thousand pounds per annum, to the present lord Byron. This act is creditable to the feelings of the lady.

London, June 20.—A private letter from Greece states, that the Greeks have effected a landing in Candia and Negropont, but that at the first mentioned place, they were repulsed with great slaughter. The force of Ulysses at Negropont was considerable, and it was fully expected that the utmost extent of the evil of the arrival of the Turkish troops would be to prolong the resistance of the fortress of Negropont. No details are given of the affair in Candia. According to this letter, the Turks have abandoned all idea of invading the Morea this summer.

Paris, June 17.—News had been received at Genoa of the blockade of Algiers on the 9th of May. The dey will listen to no proposition of arrangement which includes an obligation to receive the former English consul, Macdonald.—The number of English ships was nine, without including two gun-boats. The entrance of the port was shut with a great iron chain, which the regency had procured from England some time ago. The dey has made various arrangements to place his ships beyond the reach of danger in case of an attack. He has likewise caused hospitals to be established for the wounded.

CHEAP LIVING.—Mr. Cobbett mentions an interesting case of an English landholder, who had a good estate mortgaged, and whose substance was decaying annually in England. By Mr. Cobbett's advice he sold his estate, paid off his mortgage, and found he had 500 pounds a year left, with a large family to support.—We quote the rest from the Political Register of May 1:—"This was in March, 1823. He went home, and staid till mid April; and then he came up, and without knowing a word of French, he went over to France in June last. He rents in a village in Britany a nice house, garden, and about 8 English acres of land, for 150 franks, or 6 pounds of our money a year. He keeps a horse and a cabriolet, two cows and a brace of pointers. He keeps a man servant and a maid sevant. He lives well and drinks wine as much as he chooses. He has a most agreeable neighbourhood. And he told me, with joy in his countenance, which I cannot well describe, that he was actually laying by four hundred pounds sterling a year.

Cure for the Rheumatism.

WM. COCHRANE, 273 Water street, was severely afflicted with the Rheumatism; he was not able to walk without a stick, and his pain was so great as to prevent him from taking any rest for a week; he was recommended to Lee's Medicine Store, for Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, half a bottle of which cured him in two days, after using the Oppodeldoc and other things without experiencing any relief: any person, by calling on him, may be satisfied as to the correctness of this statement.

New-York, June 2d, 1824.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Gives great relief in consumptive coughs, is a cure for the whooping cough, and speedily removes coughs and colds.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

They are particularly efficacious in carrying off gross humors and eruptions, should no worms exist in the body.

New-York, June 7th, 1824.

Mrs. H Lee,—Last summer my son, an infant of 16 months old, was afflicted with severe sickness for twenty-five weeks. An eminent physician was employed, who endeavored, though in vain, to afford relief. The physician finally pronounced it consumption, and declared he could do no more Every one who saw the child, considered it as a hopeless case, and my wife felt assured in her mind that it could not recover. At this time I returned from London, after an absence of eight or nine months—I was shocked at the sight of the child, whose bones were almost through the skin. Happily I recollected some cases in which I had known HAMILTON'S WORM LOZENGES to have been successfully used, and especially in the case of a daughter of mine, about seven years since. I bought the Lozenges and gave them to the child; in one day he was astonishingly changed for the better; one more dose brought away many long round worms, and the child began to mend fast; a third dose was given after the proper interval, as per direction, which effectually cleansed his bowels, and the child is now in a state of perfect health and vigor. (Signed)

CHARLES CLARK, No. 12, Front st.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is an invaluable medicine for nervous complaints

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, to amend the appetite, and to remove habitual costiveness.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-aches or costiveness rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Your's, &c. WM DEVENNY,

145, Cherry st. New-York.

Hahn's German Eye Water,

For diseases of the eyes: many have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Hahn's German Corn Plaster,

For corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, and preserves the enamel from decay.

Damask Lip Salve.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

Removes blemishes from the face and skin of every kind, particularly pimples, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, &c.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

The above Medicines are sold, Wholesale and Retail, at Lee's Family Medicine Store, No. 46, Maiden Lane, New-York. A liberal discount will be allowed to country purchasers.

SOLD ALSO BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

At their Wholesale & Retail Drug Store,

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

July 30—1m.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1824.

There are persons among us who affect to believe, that General Jackson acted tyrannically in enforcing military law at N. Orleans; and who tell us, moreover, that he is a mere military man, and cannot write. As the best possible answer to these two objections, we present to our readers the following correspondence, which took place some days previous to the General's departure from the City of New-Orleans. It is copied from the New-Orleans Courier.

ADDRESS

From the city battalion of uniform companies, to Major General Jackson.

New-Orleans, March, 16, 1815.

General—We have delayed until this moment the expression of our feelings towards you, lest the honest emotions of our hearts should be ascribed to a desire of propitiating the favor of our commander. At this momont, when neither hope nor fear can be supposed to have influenced us, we pray you to receive the sincere tribute of our thanks—as soldiers, for the confidence you have reposed in us; for the paternal care with which you have watched over our comforts, and, above all, for that justice you have done to our zeal in assigning us, on every occasion, a post of *danger* and of *honor* —as citizens, for the wisdom of the measures you have devised to protect our country; for the skill and bravery with which they were executed; and for that indispensible *energy* to which we owe our safety. Leaving to others the task of declaiming about *privileges* and constitutional rights, we are content with having fought in support of them—we have understanding enough to know when they are wantonly violated: and no false reasoning shall make us ungrateful to the man, whose wisdom and valor have secured them to us and our posterity! We do not deal in professions; we pray you, general, to be assured, that in the officers and men of this battalion you have *soldiers*, who have been and are always ready to confront every danger under your command—*fellow-citizens*, grateful for your services—*friends*, personally attached to your fortunes, and ready to promote your happiness at the risk of their own.—You have allowed us the endearing title of your *brothers in arms*—it was given to us on this field, strewed then with the bodies of our enemies; and we feel a noble pride in the consciousness that allows us to accept it. That fraternity, cemented in hostile blood, shall be the pride of our lives, and in aftertimes will secure to our children the respect of posterity. General, common phrases cannot express the emotions which agitate us at the moment of our separation—but we pray heaven to watch over your safety; and we trust to a grateful country for the honors and advancement which your services have merited.

J. B. Plauche, Major.	N. Thompson, Lieut.
Ste. Gemme, Captain.	C. Fremont, Lieut.
M. White, Captain.	Duhulquon, Lieut.
A. Guibert, Captain.	L. Pilie, Lieut.
Hitury, Captain.	Benetaud.
P. Roche, Captain.	Bertel, Lieut.
Jno. St. Jean, Lieut.	Huet, Lieut.
Cœur de Roy.	LeMounier, Sergeant-Major.
De St. Romes, Lieut.	

GENERAL'S ANSWER.

Fellow-Soldiers—Although born and bred in a land of freedom, popular favor has always been with me a secondary object. My first wish, in political life, has been, to be useful to my country. Yet I am not insensible to the good opinion of my fellow-citizens; I would do much to obtain it; but I cannot, for this purpose, sacrifice my own conscience, or what I conceive to be the interests of my country.

These principles have prepared me to receive, with just satisfaction, the address you have presented. The first wish of my heart, the safety of your country, has been accomplished; and it affords me the greatest happiness to know, that the means taken to secure this object have met the approbation of those who have had the best opportunities of judging of their propriety, and who, from their various relations, might be supposed the most ready to censure any which had been improperly resorted to. The distinction you draw, gentlemen, between those who only declaim about civil rights, and those who fight to maintain them, shows how just and practical a knowledge you have of the true principles of liberty—without such knowledge, all theory is useless or mischievous.

Whenever the invaluable rights which we enjoy, under our free constitution, are threatened by invasion; privileges the most dear, and which, in ordinary times, ought to be regarded as the most sacred, may be required to be infringed for their security.—At such a crisis, we have only to determine whether we will suspend, for a time, the exercise of the latter, that we may secure the permanent enjoyment of the former. Is it wise, in such a moment, to sacrifice the spirit of the laws to the letter, and, by adhering to the letter, lose the *substance* forever, in order that we may, for an instant, preserve the *shadow*? It is not to be imagined, that the express provisions of any written law can fully embrace emergencies, which suppose and occasion the suspension of all law, but the highest and last, that of self-preservation. No right is more precious to a freeman than that of suffrage; but had your election taken place on the 8th of January, would your declaimers have advised you to abandon the defence of your country, in order to exercise this inestimable privilege at the polls? Is it to be supposed that your general, if he regarded the important trust committed to his charge, would have permitted you to preserve the constitution, by an act which would have involved constitution, country and honor in one undistinguished ruin?

What is more justly important than personal liberty; yet how can the civil enjoyment of this privilege be made to consist with the order, subordination and discipline of a camp? Let the sentinel be removed by *subpœna* from his post; let writs of *habeas corpus* carry away the officers from the lines, and the enemy may conquer your country, by only employing lawyers to defend your constitution.

Private property is held sacred in all good governments, and particularly in our own; yet, shall the fear of invading it, prevent a general from marching his army through a corn-field, or burning a house which protects an enemy?

These and a thousand other instances might be cited, to show that laws must sometimes be silent, when necessity speaks. The only question with the friend of his country will be, have these laws been made to be silent, wantonly and unnecessarily? If necessity dictated the measure; if a resort to it was important for the preservation of those rights which we esteem so dear, and in defence of which we had so willingly taken up arms, surely it would not have been becoming in the commander-in-chief, to have shrunk from the responsibility which it involved.—He did not shrink from it. In declaring martial law, his object and his only object was to embody the whole resources of the country for its defence. That law, while it existed, necessarily suspended all rights and privileges inconsistent with its provisions. It is matter of surprise, that they who boast themselves the champions of those rights and privileges, should not, when they were first put in danger, by the proclamation of martial law, have manifested that lively sensibility of which they have since made such an ostentatious display. So far, however, was this from being the case, that this measure not only met, then, the open support of those who, when their country was invaded, thought resistance a virtue, and the silent approbation of *all*, but even received the particular recommendation and encouragement of many who now inveigh the most bitterly against it. It was not until a victory, secured by that very measure, had lessened the danger that occasioned a resort to it, that the present *feeling guardians of our rights* discovered that the commanding general ought to have suffered his posts to be abandoned, through the interference of a foreign agent—his ranks to be thinned by desertion, and his whole army broken to pieces by mutiny; while yet a powerful force of the enemy remained on your coast, and within a few hours' sail of your city.

I thought and acted differently. It was not until I discovered that the civil power stood no longer in need of the military for its support, that I restored to it its usual functions; and the restoration was not delayed a moment after that period had arrived.

Under these circumstances, fellow-soldiers, your resolution to *let others declaim about privileges and constitutional rights*, will never draw upon you the charge of being indifferent to those inestimable blessings; your attachment to them has been proved by a stronger title—that of having nobly fought to preserve them. You, who have thus supported them against the open pretensions of a powerful enemy, will never, I trust, surrender them to the underhand machinations of men who stand aloof in the hour of peril, and who, when the danger is gone, claim to be the "*defenders of your constitution.*"

An honorable peace has dissolved our military connexion; and, in a few days, I shall quit a country endeared to me by the most pleasing recollections.—Among the most prominent of these, gentlemen, are those I shall ever entertain of the distinguished bravery, the exact discipline, the ardent zeal, and the important services of your corps. The offered friendship of each individual composing it, I receive with pleasure, and with sincerity reciprocate. I shall always pride myself on a fraternity with such men, created in such a cause.

ANDREW JACKSON.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, July 23.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

The anticipated visit of this early and uniform friend of the United States, and the preparations making, in various places, to receive the veteran champion of freedom in a manner suitable to his rank and services, and creditable to the character and feelings of the country, have contributed to render him the most conspicuous and interesting object now before the public. One consequence, among others, is, that many pens have been employed in writing panegyrics upon his character and virtues, and in collecting and recording the leading incidents of his eventful life. Not having room for the several accounts which have swoln into many columns, it is our present design to collect from the materials thus furnished to our hands, (chiefly in the Albany Daily Advertiser,) as many of these circumstances as we can find room for this evening. Republics, though often, are not always ungrateful: and we feel a proud assurance, that from the moment the illustrious visiter steps upon our shores, he will meet with a reception which will not only be highly acceptable, but inspire his bosom, if possible, with a still higher regard for our country, our people, and our wise and liberal institutions.

La Fayette was born at Auvergne, in France, in the year 1757—consequently, he is now 67 years old. The inhabitants of that province, from early times, have been distinguished for their boldness and love of independence: and the family of La Fayette were equally distinguished for their fearless spirit and chivalrous contempt of danger. With these feelings, though but a youth, his attention was early directed to this country, while engaged in our revolutionary struggle with the giant power of Great Britain. He resolved to visit us, and draw his virgin sword in our cause; and at the age of nineteen, he embarked in a ship furnished at his own expense, and landed at Charleston, S. C. in January, 1777. He was not a desperate adventurer, whose embarrassed affairs at home deprived him of the means of enjoying life, and therefore was willing to risk all, under a selfish hope of bettering his own condition. He was born to a princely fortune. He was surrounded by relatives and friends, and had been blessed, even thus early in life, with conjugal love. He bid adieu to his native land, to relatives and friends, and to the tender and interesting partner of his bosom—to all the pleasures and amusements which were presented to him in the "gay regions and vine covered hills of France," to join in the glorious contest for liberty, in the colonies of America. He immediately entered the army, and served as a volunteer until the 31st of July following, when he was commissioned by Congress a Major-General, "in consequence of his zeal, and his illustrious family connexions." He distinguished himself on various occasions, and particularly at the battle of Brandywine, where he was engaged in the hottest of the combat, and when wounded refused to quit the field. On the 25th of November following, he attacked and repulsed a body of Hessians with an inferior force, for which he was entrusted with a suitable command. In 1779 he returned to France on a visit, and soon after reaching Paris a sword was presented to him by the American Minister, in the name of Congress.—While there, he used all his influence with the government in the cause so near his heart, and succeeded in gaining their countenance and assistance. He returned again, and landed at Boston, with large reinforcements, in 1780. In 1781 he was ordered to the south, with a separate and independent command, for the purpose of driving Arnold out of Virginia, but failed in his object for want of the co-operation of the French fleet. He was of great service, however, in checking the marauding expedition of General Philips, and was soon afterwards opposed to Cornwallis, the ablest general sent by the mother country to subdue us. On first hearing that La Fayette was to be opposed to him, the British Commander had exultingly said, "the boy shall not escape me;" but he found himself so often baffled by his young enemy, that it became necessary to use the greatest vigilence to prevent his own army from being surprised. His manœuvres were masterly. The army was in want, and he supplied those wants from his private purse—paying $10,000 at one time for clothing. At the siege of Yorktown he acted a brave and conspicuous part; in short, he continued actively engaged in our service till the close of the war—saw our independence sealed, and our country free and happy, with a brighter prospect of future greatness spread before us than had ever blessed the struggles of any other nation on earth. In 1784, he embarked again for his native country, loaded with honor and the gratitude of the American people. He was received in France in the most enthusiastic manner; and when the French revolution broke out he took side again in the cause of freedom, and was elected to the *States General*, by his native province. In 1789 he came forward in that body with his celebrated declaration of the Rights of Man, and for his firmness in opposition to the court, he was elected President of the Assembly, and Commandant of the National Guard.—He did not, however, enter into all the sanguinary measures of the revolutionists; all his efforts were to preserve order in the capitol. When ordered by the commune of Paris to proceed to Versailles with his army, and take possession of the outposts, he restrained the violence of his soldiers—assured the King and Queen of their safety, and saved the lives of fifteen of the household troops, who had been selected as the victims of the infuriated assailants. He also advised the Duke of Orleans to leave the kingdom, as his presence gave countenance to many sanguinary procedures. His popularity continued to increase, and in 1790 he was created General in Chief of the National Guards of France. Occupying this important post at that interesting crisis, the eyes of the world were turned upon him. His whole energies were excited in the cause of liberty, and, at the same time, for the maintenance of the public tranquillity. He held, as it were, a magnanimous neutrality between the different parties, when beyond the laws of justice and moderation. He gave his vote for the trial by jury, and the emancipation of the people of color. But in the spring of 1791, the tide of public feeling began to change. He was cruelly and unjustly suspected by the National Assembly, and his troops were even affected by the intrigues of those tumultuous times. And when the unfortunate Louis wished to visit St. Cloud, he gave orders to let him pass, and was, for the first time disobeyed! When the King finally fled, his flight was attributed to him. And the King having been taken at Varennes, the Royalists turned on him from one side, and Marat and his party accused him of treachery on the other. His life was even attempted by a ruffian who was suffered to go unpunished. When the Constitution was adopted he resigned his command, on which occasion a gold medal and a bust of Washington were presented to him by the city of Paris. He was offered, in addition, a full remuneration for his losses by the revolution, and he magnanimously declined.

In 1792 he was given the command of the army of the centre near Ardennes. Observing, however, the wanton and unnecessary indignities offered the King, he caused remonstrances to be forwarded from the different corps of the army. These producing no effect, he went in person to Paris, to make his complaints. The military once more opened their arms to receive him, and asked to be led against the Jacobin Club, the authors of all the injuries of which he complained. This offer, from a generous desire to prevent the effusion of blood, he refused, while he proposed to the King, at the same time, to throw himself upon the army for protection; but the imbecility and distrust of Louis prevented him from acceding to the offer. On the memorable 10th of August, and on the flight of the Royal Family to the National Assembly for safety, La Fayette was deprived of his command, after vainly endeavoring to prevent the outrages of the mob. The Swiss Guards were all massacred, after a gallant resistance; and the noble hearted La Fayette was compelled to fly before the madness and fury of his countrymen. A price was set upon his head, and the golden medal before him broken in pieces by the common hangman. In travelling into Germany, the petty Duke of Saxe Teschen arrested the illustrious fugitive, and the gallows was actually in perparation for his execution. The King of Prussia then interfered and changed the sentence of death, to that of close confinement in the dungeon of Wessel and Magdeburgh. After a year's suffering in the latter, the Emperor of Austria next claimed him. To him he was transferred, and immediately thrown in chains into the filthy dungeon of Olmutz. His wife and two lovely daughters, (Virginia and Carolina,) named after our own beloved land, flew to him on hearing of his situation, and participated in his captivity. His estate was all confiscated. His sufferings and those of his family, awakened the sympathies of every American in his behalf. General Washington took the deepest interest in his fate, and used all the exertions in his power to procure his liberation. Washington, moreover, made a generous remittance from his private purse, to supply his personal wants. Compassion for his situation, drew petitions for his release from all quarters. But the Emperor regarding him as one of the principal agents in the insulting degradation and subsequent death of the King and Queen of France, was inexorable. Having dragged out two years in this horrible prison, a daring design was formed by Dr. Bollman, a Hanoverian, to liberate him; but after surveying the premises, he fround that the object was impracticable unless he had an associate to help him. While at Vienna accident threw in his way Francis K. Huger, a young American, well qualified by education and habit, for the undertaking. It so happened that this young gentleman was the son of Col. Huger, into whose house La Fayette first entered, on coming on shore in a violent storm, near Charleston, and by whom the gallant Marquis was first introduced to Washington. They concerted their measures; purchased three of the best horses that could be found; Huger feigned illness and travelled for his health; and Bollman was the physician.—They arrived at Olmutz, and after some time gained the confidence of the jailor, and frequently visited the prison, where they found means of opening a correspondence with the noble captive, which was continued for some time, and conducted so openly, that the jailor had no suspicion of the treachery. Notes, however, written apparently only to inquire as to the state of his health, were sometimes written on the other side with a preparation which could be rendered visible by heat;* and by this means the plot was contrived; every arrangement made, and the following day fixed upon to put the plan in execution. We have not room to go into the details of the plot, nor to give the particulars which attended its auspicious commencement, but disastrous termination. Suffice it to say, that one of the best contrived plans, after a train of romantic though most untoward accidents, which no prudence could foresee or guard against, entirely failed. Fayette escaped ten miles, where he was suspected, mis-directed as to the road he was to take, and finally taken and sent back to prison, where Huger had been committed before him. Bollman was more successful; but finding that his plan had failed, and that his friend had also been imprisoned, he returned to Olmutz and delivered himself up. Huger and Bollman were imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy against the Austrian Government; the Court believed that all the garrison of Olmutz had been engaged in the conspiracy; and many people had been arrested upon suspicion; for it could not be believed that two such young men as he and Bollman could have formed and executed so daring a plan without the aid of others; but they were finally tried for planning an assisting in the escape. They were first to have been imprisoned for life. The upright Judge, however, was bribed down to fourteen years, then to seven years, then to one year, to a month, and finally to a week. M. de la Fayette, the unfortunate cause of their distresses, remained in confinement till the close of the year 1797, when, upon peace taking place between Austria and France, he was released at the request of the French Gen. Bonaparte. The health of his wife was destroyed by the confinement, and that of his daughters greatly injured. His own was much impaired for some time. His hair all came out whilst confined in the dungeon. Bonaparte offered La Fayette his protection, but he declined it, and retired to Hamburg, where he lived very privately until after the overthrow of the Directory. Upon that event, he returned to France, and lived upon his estate until after the abdication of Bonaparte, when he was elected a Deputy. After the battle of Waterloo, it is said, he advocated the abdication of Napoleon, and acted with Fouche, in declaring the sitting of the Chambers permanent.—On the final restoration of the Bourbons, he again retired to private life, when he was once more elected a Deputy, from La Sarthe, though opposed by the whole weight of Ministerial influence. At the last election, however, he was unsuccessful, because the most unjustifiable means were taken to prevent his success.

It is needless, (says the Richmond Enquirer, from which we have drawn a small portion of this article,) to dwell upon the circumstances which distinguished this great benefactor of the human race. They are familiar to every one. All taken together, they unite in giving an affecting interest to La Fayette's visit to America, which must fill the heart of every virtuous being with the finest and noblest feelings that belong to our nature. It will attract the attention of the enlightened in all parts of the world, and will afford an incident upon which poets and historians will dwell with rapture, and around which they will throw in profusion their choicest and most beautiful flowers.

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* A solution of dried gall of beef, will answer for this purpose.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, July 26.—By the ship Diamond, capt. Macy, we have received London papers to the 20th and Liverpool papers to the last of June.

The petition of the merchants of London, praying for the recognition of South American independence, had been presented in the house of commons by Sir James Mackintosh. On this occasion, says the Liverpool Advertiser, "Mr. Canning made a statement of the present views of government with respect to South-America, some parts of which were extremely satisfactory, while others were not very intelligible. One most important fact, however, he disclosed, namely, that ministers were at length of opinion that they had waited long enough for the example of Spain; that courtesy towards the mother country had no further claims upon us; and that Great Britain was now at full liberty to act on her own counsels." Mr. Canning's views on this subject are supposed to have met with some opposition in the cabinet, particularly from Chancellor Eldon, whose high tory notions are hostile to every thing savoring of liberal principles.

Mr. Canning stated at the close of his speech, that a second application had been made to his government to become a party to the continental congress about to assemble, but it had been steadily refused.

In the house of lords on the 19th, the bill to repeal the act for preventing artizans going abroad was read a third time and passed.

Lady Byron has given up her jointure of two thousand pounds per annum, to the present lord Byron. This act is creditable to the feelings of the lady.

London, June 20.—A private letter from Greece states, that the Greeks have effected a landing in Candia and Negropont, but that at the first mentioned place, they were repulsed with great slaughter. The force of Ulysses at Negropont was considerable, and it was fully expected that the utmost extent of the evil of the arrival of the Turkish troops would be to prolong the resistance of the fortress of Negropont. No details are given of the affair in Candia. According to this letter, the Turks have abandoned all idea of invading the Morea this summer.

Paris, June 17.—News had been received at Genoa of the blockade of Algiers on the 9th of May. The dey will listen to no proposition of arrangement which includes an obligation to receive the former English consul, Macdonald.—The number of English ships was nine, without including two gun boats. The entrance of the port was shut with a great iron chain, which the regency had procured from England some time ago. The dey has made various arrangements to place his ships beyond the reach of danger in case of an attack. He has likewise caused hospitals to be established for the wounded.

CHEAP LIVING.—Mr. Cobbett mentions an interesting case of an English landholder, who had a good estate mortgaged, and whose substance was decaying annually in England. By Mr. Cobbett's advice he sold his estate, paid off his mortgage, and found he had 500 pounds a year left, with a large family to support.—We quote the rest from the Political Register of May 1:—"This was in March, 1823. He went home, and staid till mid April; and then he came up, and without knowing a word of French, he went over to France in June last. He rents in a village in Britany a nice house, garden, and about 8 English acres of land, for 150 franks, or 6 pounds of our money a year. He keeps a horse and a cabriolet, two cows and a brace of pointers. He keeps a man servant and a maid servant. He lives well and drinks wine as much as he chooses. He has a most agreeable neighbourhood. And he told me, with joy in his countenance, which I cannot well describe, that he was actually laying by four hundred pounds sterling a year.

Cure for the Rheumatism.

WM. COCHRANE, 273 Water street, was severely afflicted with the Rheumatism; he was not able to walk without a stick, and his pain was so great as to prevent him from taking any rest for a week; he was recommended to Lee's Medicine Store, for Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, half a bottle of which cured him in two days, after using the Oppodeldoc and other things without experiencing any relief: any person, by calling on him, may be satisfied as to the correctness of this statement.

New-York, June 2d, 1824.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Gives great relief in consumptive coughs, is a cure for the whooping cough, and speedily removes coughs and colds.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

They are particularly efficacious in carrying off gross humors and eruptions, should no worms exist in the body.

New-York, June 7th, 1824.

Mrs. H Lee,—Last summer my son, an infant of 16 months old, was afflicted with severe sickness for twenty-five weeks. An eminent physician was employed, who endeavored, though in vain, to afford relief. The physician finally pronounced it consumption, and declared he could do no more Every one who saw the child, considered it as a hopeless case, and my wife felt assured in her mind that it could not recover. At this time I returned from London, after an absence of eight or nine months—I was shocked at the sight of the child, whose bones were almost through the skin. Happily I recollected some cases in which I had known HAMILTON'S WORM LOZENGES to have been successfully used, and especially in the case of a daughter of mine, about seven years since. I bought the Lozenges and gave them to the child; in one day he was astonishingly changed for the better; one more dose brought away many long round worms, and the child began to mend fast; a third dose was given after the proper interval, as per direction, which effectually cleansed his bowels, and the child is now in a state of perfect health and vigor. (Signed)

CHARLES CLARK, No. 12, Front st.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is an invaluable medicine for nervous complaints

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, to amend the appetite, and to remove habitual costiveness.

Certificate of Mr Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head aches or costiveness rendered medicine necessary, in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Your's, &c. WM DEVENNY,

145, Cherry st. New-York.

Hahn's German Eye Water,

For diseases of the eyes: many have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Hahn's German Corn Plaster,

For corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, and preserves the enamel from decay.

Damask Lip Salve.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

Removes blemishes from the face and skin of every kind, particularly pimples, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, &c.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

The above Medicines are sold, Wholesale and Retail, at Lee's Family Medicine Store, No. 46, Maiden Lane, New-York. A liberal discount will be allowed to country purchasers.

SOLD ALSO BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

At their Wholesale & Retail Drug Store,

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

July 30—1m.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1824.

On Wednesday last, on motion of T. B. Dallas, Esq. CHARLES H. ISRAELL, Esq. was admitted to practice as an Attorney in the several Courts of this county.

We understand that Mr. Wilson, editor of the Steubenville Herald, has been appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to inspect the Land-Offices of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Arkansas.

U. S. Engineers.—General Barnard, and four other gentlemen, employed by the U.S. as engineers, under the act for the internal improvement of the country, by canals, &c. descended the Monongahela to this place on Friday evening last; and on Monday departed for Beaver. They intend, we understand, to examine the country between Beaver and the shore of Lake Erie, in the state of Ohio, and along the south shore of the lake, east, at least as far as the town of Erie, in this state, whence they will return to this place by French Creek and the Allegheny river, early in September.

Their surveyors, whom they left employed in making surveys at the head waters of the Yough and Monongahela, they expect to meet here on their return, as also the Commissioners, &c. employed by this state, and with them to survey the canal route from this place to Harrisburgh, by the way of the Allegheny, Juniata and Susquehannah rivers. The Pennsylvania Commissioners, we believe, are now in Lancaster county.

THE DINNER TO MR. BALDWIN,

Given yesterday at the Pittsburgh Hotel, was numerously attended. Mr. Benj. Page presided, assisted by John M'Donald, Esq. and Mr. A. Beelen, as vice-presidents.

The following were the regular Toasts:

1. *The Tariff*—The Declaration of Independence from foreign maritime monopoly.

2. *Internal Improvements*—the victory over time and space—surmounting the barriers of nature.

3. *Foreign Commerce*—Entitled to every protection from our government. May its friends not forget that it cannot flourish while the other great branches of national industry are depressed.

4. *Internal Commerce*—It never exhausts, but is the life-blood that animates the body politic.

5. *Agriculture and Manufactures*—Hostile when separated—united they are helpmates and friends.

6. *Oliver Wolcott.*—The venerable governor of Connecticut—the enlightened and decided advocate of the encouragement of Domestic Industry and Financial Independence.

7. *De Witt Clinton.*—The distinguished friend of Manufactures—more illustrious as the advocate of a "*wise policy*," as he had the means of carrying his patriotic views into glorious execution.

8. *John A. Shulze.*—Who commenced his administration by a recommendation of the noblest and best policy—"to exclude all articles of foreign growth or manufacture which we ourselves can produce."

9. *John Tod and Walter Forward.*—Eternity to the motto they have stamped upon their escutcheons: "Let us feed, clothe, and protect ourselves."

10. *The Hon. Henry W. Dwight, of Massachusetts.*—Honor to the only friend of the Tariff among the representatives of the greatest Manufacturing State in the Union.

11. *The Congressional friends of the Tariff.*—The friends of their country will appreciate their exertions—may their country remember and reward them.

12. *Alexander Hamilton.*—Whose mature principles of financial policy, developed in the infancy of the republic, form the rock of granite on which our country will build her resources in *peace and war*.

13. *Our Distinguished Guest, Henry Baldwin.*

[The Proceedings in full in our next.]

Important Invention.—Mr. Reedie, foreman of the ship carpenters in the Gosport Navy Yard, near Norfolk, has invented a machine by which repairs may be made to a ship's bottom while she remains in the water. It consists of a box, fitted to the mould of the ship, reaching from the surface of the water to the keel, sufficiently wide to cover the part to be repaired. It is let down, fastened to the ship by ropes, and pumped dry by an engine, when the workmen descend and execute their task. By means of this machine, and at a trifling expense, a hole has lately been stopped in the bottom of the Delaware 74, where the copper had been accidentally ripped off three years since, and the worms had caused a leak. The workmen bolted a new plank to her side nearly 19 feet under water, in perfect security. To have heaved the ship down, the usual mode of reaching the part to be repaired, would have cost from $25,000 to $30,000.

The stockholders of the Trent and Mersey canal, in England, have commenced making a *second* tunnel through Hardcastle Hill, of a mile and three quarters in length. It will cost about a quarter of a million pounds sterling, yet it is said, so rich is the company and so great the business of the canal, that the cost is no object compared with the advantages to be gained. This canal is 100 miles long, and has already one tunnel, a mile and three quarters long, through Hardcastle Hill. The shares, originally £100 each, sold in May last as high as £2280 each!

In Alexandria, Va. the signal used by the watchmen, in calling for each other's assistance, is to sound a horn. The driver of the mail stage, announces his arrival and departure by the sound of a bugle, whose blast, it is said, has more than once disturbed the slumbers of the watchmen. The watchmen, considering this an invasion of their exclusive privilege, lately rose upon the driver, carried him to their guard house, and detained him so long that the mail was delayed a whole day. The subject was brought before the Mayor, who fined the driver and compelled him to pay the costs.

Lightning.—Francis Rivers' house, on Cole Island, S. C. was struck by lightning and shivered to pieces—two or three persons slightly injured. At a watch-house in Rye, Maine, the lightning entered, between 30 and 40 soldiers were knocked down, two of whom were injured and two killed. At the house of James Philbrook, a mile from the school-house, a young man was killed by lightning about the same instant. On the 23d ult. at Wilmington, Delaware, a three story house was set on fire by lightning. The fire, by considerable exertion, was extinguished, when it was found Miss Smith, a very excellent young lady, had been deprived of life by the shock. Her corpse was found in the third story of the building.

One case of death, by *malignant fever*, is reported in the Natchez Gazette of the 10th ult.

Daniel Hoffner, Esq. of Kenhawah county, Virginia, who was appointed by the Richmond caucus a committeeman to further the election of Mr. Crawford, has declined serving on that committee, as he is opposed to all caucus intrigues.

The Crawford Convention, for the nomination of an electoral ticket, will meet in this town to-morrow week. We rather suspect that the meeting will be a slender one, and will be hard run to find names in the several districts to fill the ticket. Was there the least prospect of its success, the case would be different; but as it is universally known that Mr. Crawford can have no chance in this state; as those who have an itch to be brought forward on such occasions, have also an itch for more substantial offices afterwards—and as the appearance of their names on this ticket, would blight their ulterior views, the conclusion follows, that it will be difficult to get up a ticket of any sort, much less a respectable one. Any how, the readers of this paper shall be promptly advised of the sayings and doings of this convention.

Harrisburgh Chronicle, Aug. 2.

Under the present militia system, the treasury of the commonwealth was drained in a year, ending on the 29th of November last, of the enormous sum of *thirty thousand one hundred and fifty Dollars!!* nearly all of which went to pay the salaries of brigade inspectors, a class of officers that might, in our humble opinion, be very easily dispensed with.

Berks Journal.

Georgia.—An extract of a letter, to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, dated Gwinnett county, Georgia, says: "Notwithstanding the tariff, the united efforts of the National Intelligencer and the Richmond Enquirer, with their echoes in this state, all have utterly failed to produce an unfavorable impression on the minds of a majority of our citizens against Gen. Jackson. The more we read the private correspondence between the hero and the President, the more we like them both. They bring Washington to our recollection, who, on a like occasion, said, that party spirit might serve as a useful check in monarchical administrations, but that in governments purely elective, it ought not to be encouraged; and that a fire, not to be quenched, should be guarded with vigilance, lest, instead of warming, it should consume us."

Things strange.—JAMES KERNAN, Esq. an Irishman, of Youngstown, who has been an acting justice of the peace since the administration of Simon Snyder, by whom he was appointed, was only *naturalized* at Pittsburgh, on the day of the last general election. And *Daniel H. Barr* of this place, another Irishman, was *naturalized* this week, although he had, last fall, for the purpose of enabling him to vote for John Andrew Shulze, taken an oath that he arrived in this country at a period that rendered naturalization unnecessary.

Greensburgh Gazette.

Paul Jones.—By a singular accident, a large collection of original letters of this celebrated man have been recently found in a huckster's shop in this city. Among them, are the copies of a great number of his own letters, which are completely illustrative of the character of the individual. Of the genuineness of those documents and letters, there is not the least doubt, for the handwritings of such men as *La Fayette, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams*, and fifty others like them, cannot be mistaken. We understand that the papers are now in possession of Mr. Wiley, who has submitted them to the inspection of the gentlemen of his "Den," with a view to a publication of a part. There are said to be 700 letters alone.

N. Y. Amer.

Freedom vs. Slavery.—The Editor of the Vincennes (Ind.) Intelligencer says, "I have not received the whole returns of the votes of the state, given for and against a new convention but from what have come to hand, I believe the majority against it, is, as ten to one."

The National Journal states as a rumor, that "it is the intention of the navy department very speedily to call into service Commodore *James Barron*," who commanded the Chesapeake when the outrage was committed upon her by the British ship Leopard in Hampton Roads.

The New-York Evening Post states, that the death of Lieutenant Cumming, of the United States' brig Spark, at the New-York quarantine, was no doubt occasioned by yellow fever, which he brought home with him from the Havana. "Other deaths, we strongly suspect, are traceable to the same source. There must be no concealment; nor shall there be."

Confectionary.—The keeper of a "*Confectionary* store" in Huntsville, Alabama, advertises the following articles as "just received;" Pittsburgh porter, Bologna sausages, Cognac Brandy, Whiskey, spruce beer, oysters, fish, chewing tobacco, ice cream," &c. &c. No doubt he could supply his customers with various other notions in the *confectionary* line, such as frying pans, candles, cambric, castor oil, soap, glauber salt, and Windsor chairs.

National Journal.

Mexico.—A conspiracy in favor of the adventurer, Iturbide, was detected at Mexico, and on the night of May 9, twenty-two persons were surprised, when in debate on a project for aiding his restoration, and all arrested. Two of them were condemned to suffer death, and most of the others to perpetual banishment. Gen. Bravo, under the orders of the general government, was at the head of an army, and marching against another army of the government of the province of Jalisco, under Quintanar, the governor of that province. A letter from Havana, states that there was a rising at Guadalaxara, the capital of Jalisco, in favor of Iturbide, that Bravo was appointed dictator, and that Gen. Victoria was marching against Guadalaxara. We shall probably soon hear of the arrival of Iturbide.

British Visitors.—In the packet ship New-York, arrived yesterday, from Liverpool, the following members of the British Parliament were passengers, viz:—Hon. E. G. Stanley, Dr. J. S. Wortley, Jun and Mr. J. E. Dennison. We are glad they are here, as they will be able to judge how much reliance is to be placed on some of the travelling book makers, who have visited and vilified the United States. *N. Y. Statesman*

Wilkesbarre, July, 23.

Something Extraordinary.—During Divine Service in St. Stephen's Church, in this town, on the afternoon of Sunday last, while a part of the congregation were employed in singing, accompanied by the organ, a *Robin* entered the church and perched upon the Bible on the altar, where it continued, an object of curiosity to those present, until taken captive by the hand of a gentleman.

A child of Mr. Stewart, of Wayne, Pa. about 4 years of age, strayed from home on the 9th instant, and was not found until 10 days after, when it was discovered standing at the door of a dwelling house in the neighbourhood, faint and weak, having subsisted, all the time, it is supposed, upon berries.

The Toasts.—We have seen a great number of the toasts given in various parts of the country at the late celebration, and it appears to us that they are more than ordinarily trite and tame.—We have yet seen but very few that are superior. Toasts are either as to sentiment or expression. Toasts are perhaps alike striking when they are very good or very bad; but those that do not rise, or sink above, or below mediocrity, are truly insipid. Some things of this sort are so *good* when they are *bad*, that it would make them *worse* to make them *better*.

York, Pa. Recorder.

The readers of the Chronicle, will, no doubt, recollect the unpleasant schism, which so long disturbed the harmony of St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia. A letter has been addressed to the congregation of that Church, by the Rev. Mr. HOGAN; amounting to a SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME; and declining the acceptance of any ministerial office in that church, unless the members thereof will consider themselves on an exact footing with the Greek Catholics, and denominate their church, the AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Singular Case.—A woman named Rhoda Goodrich, was examined before the magistrates of Nantucket on Thursday last, charged with manslaughter, by killing her infant child. It was proved in evidence that Rhoda was in a state of intoxication, and alone with her infant in her room; she was heard to fall on the floor and her child, at that moment, cried; about an hour after she was found lying on the floor in a sound sleep, with her infant lying under her, both face down, and the child dead. The magistrates were unanimously of opinion that the crime thus proved was manslaughter, and the wretched woman was committed to jail to await her trial at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in October. The Nantucket Inquirer states, that this extraordinary case occasioned a great excitement and that between 200 and 300 ladies were present at the examination.

The Alexandria Herald of Thursday last contains the following article. We can assure the editor of that print and all others concerned, that we have very good reasons for believing that there is too much truth in the "report." The material facts connected with this business are, we understand, in possession of government, and have been known in this city for several weeks. We deem it improper, at the present moment, to publish any of the particulars.

N. Y. Gazette.

A report of a very extraordinary nature, in which, we hope, too much reliance is placed, is in circulation in the district of Columbia, regarding one of the causes of the late disasters to the patriots in South-America. It is said that a royalist general, (Centerac probably) by certain means obtained admittance on board of one of our ships of the line—and was frequently afforded an opportunity of going ashore as a common sailor, in which character he was enabled to ascertain the precise situation and condition of the patriots. Having understood that the black troops at one of the fortresses were in a state of disquietude, owing to the backwardness of their pay, he succeeded in bribing them, with large sums of money, (of which he is said to have been quite lavish) to revolt, which they did, in the course of the night; and thus the royalists, by previous concert, gained possession of the place with but little difficulty. The commander of the 74 was informed, while on shore, by Bolivar, that if caught again from his vessel he should be instantly hung. On requiring an explanation of this threat he was referred to his government, on his arrival at home. Of the strict correctness of the foregoing, we pretend not to know. We give the report just as we hear it from almost every body's mouth.—We forbear to give any further particulars, upon such authority, as the subject must, in time, come before the public, in proper form; nor should we have noticed it thus far, did we not believe that we have only done what others would sooner or later do. Suffice it to say, it is also rumored, that "*a lady is in the case.*"

ENGLISH LAMENTATION.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

We refer our readers to the United States' Tariff Bill, in another column, which will produce a great sensation in our manufacturing towns. The enormous duties on all our Staple Manufactures, will we doubt give rise to smuggling on a most extended scale from Canada and the West Indies, but while the most demoralizing effects will be seen in America, we fear the effects in England will be of a very distressing nature. We owe this measure chiefly to the cupidity of our Country Gentlemen, who, by excluding their produce from our markets, impel all the agricultural nations to become manufacturers for themselves. Thus our poor unfortunate workmen, one market being shut after another, are forced to toil for less and less, every day—weavers for 14 or 15 hours a day, receiving from seven to ten shillings a week, while the Corn Law compels them to pay twice as much for their food as is paid by the people of every other country.

The Americans will repent, in sackcloth and ashes, their absurd law, which will produce great heartburnings throughout the country. It will operate as a heavy burden on several of the States, and greatly retard the prosperity of the whole.

We are informed, says the New-York Statesman, that the beautiful and highly finished Washington Hat, mounted with a revolutionary cockade, sent out by Mr. Hurley, of this city, to Gen. La Fayette, had been presented to him by the American minister, and was received with much satisfaction. The friends of the General were all anxious to obtain a sight of the "American hat," and his house was crowded with visitors, to whom he exhibited it with pleasure. The workmanship was acknowledged by all to be of the first order.

"Mary," said a very respectable lady in London to her servant lass, "How is this that you have given me warning? *I knows not of any words us has taken place betweem us, Mary.*" "Nor do I, Madam," returned Mary, "but I have come to a resolution, not to live with any lady whatever who can't speak grammar!"

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING of the Managers of the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association*, held on the 19th day of July, 1824, a Dividend of *five per cent* was declared, on the capital stock of the Association, for the last six months, which will be passed to the credit of the Stockholders respectively, on or before the 31st inst.

George Cochran, *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1824. (Aug. 6—3t)

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Married,

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Herron, Mr. *John Burgess*, merchant, to Miss *Mary E. Leslie*, both of this City.

At Lewistown on the 13th ult. by the Rev Mr. Woods, *Andrew M'Dowel*, M. D. to Miss *Jane D. Porter*, late of the city of Pittsburgh.

Obituary.

Washington, Pa. August 2.

DIED,—At his residence in this borough, on the morning of the 30th ult. PARKER CAMPBELL, Esq. in the 54th year of his age. In the year 1794 he became a resident of this county, having, shortly before, been admitted to the bar in York, in this state.

To the character of the deceased justice cannot be done in a short obituary notice; and yet the high estimation in which he was held by the many who knew his worth, demands that this mournful occasion should not be permitted to pass, without procuring for his virtues the tribute of a respectful commemoration.

In his profession, he had risen to the highest eminence. His talents, indeed, were of the first order; at once brilliant and solid. In forensic eloquence few ever surpassed him. He was distinguished by an innate elevation of mind combined with the nicest sensibility, which led him to overlook injuries from others, and at the same time, carefully to avoid giving the slightest cause of offence to any. Though engaged in a course of life which necessarily exposed him to the influence of conflicting interests, passions and prejudices of men of various characters and ranks in life, yet, he possessed the good will of all. A mind richly furnished with the stores of various knowledge, united to a suavity of disposition and refinement of sentiment, rendered him both agreeable and instructive in conversation; while his candor, firmness and integrity of character, secured respect and attracted confidence.

For benevolence and public spirit he was conspicuous. Objects of public utility obtained his uniform and decided support. To the benevolent and charitable societies of the day, he was a constant contributor. Applications for the relief of private indigence and distress were frequently made to him, and never in vain.

He was a friend to social order; and as the best means of its support, the public interests of religion and literature found in him a zealous advocate and generous patron.

These attributes of character qualified him for exerting a salutary influence upon society; and such, decidedly, was the influence which he did exert, within that sphere in which he was called to act. Had that sphere been equal to the energies of his mind, and such as in a more propitious state of things they certainly would have found——But, ah! regret is in vain! He has finished his course! But, his worth shall long be cherished in grateful remembrance. Let the words, the last words that he addressed to the circle of weeping relatives that surrounded his dying bed, be solemnly weighed: "*Prepare to meet your God!*"

Washington Examiner.

[The members of the court and bar, in Washington, met, and resolved to attend the funeral of the deceased, and, as a testimony of their respect for his memory, to wear crape on the left arm for 30 days.]

Meeting of Members of the Bar, Pittsburgh.

At a general meeting of the members of the Bar, convened on the 2d August, 1824, in consequence of the melancholy intelligence of the death of *Parker Campbell*, Esquire, of Washington,

JAMES ROSS, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and RICHARD BIDDLE, Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest regret of the death of PARKER CAMPBELL, Esquire, a practitioner of the several courts held at this place. In this event we have, collectively, to deplore the bereavement sustained by a profession which he illustrated by his virtues, his talents, and the highest sense of honor; and, individually, to mourn the loss of a friend, endeared to us by the utmost purity and elevation of character, by a frank and generous disposition, and by eminent social qualities. We sympathize, in the most heartfelt manner, with his afflicted family, as well as with the community which has lost a man so qualified to be its strength and its ornament.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be communicated to the Court of Common Pleas, now in session, and, under its sanction, be publicly read; and that they be published in the several newspapers of the city.

JAMES ROSS, *Chairman.*

R. BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

DIED, at the house of Daniel Smith, in Rockland township, Venango county, on the 23d ult. ROBERT LAWRENCE, aged about 50 years, a teacher, who emigrated to this country about 30 years ago. He was one of the few saved from the wreck of the ship called the Faithful Steward, which was lost on her passage to this country.

Venango Dem.

Patent Mathematical Tailoring.

John M'Combs, Tailor,

FOURTH-STREET, ONE DOOR FROM MARKET-STEET,

INFORMS the public that notwithstanding his long experience in the line of his profession, he has derived great benefit from a course of tuition, upon an entirely new mathematical system of fitting, fashioning, &c. of garments, invented by Mr. ALLAN WARD, of Philadelphia, which is adapted as well to the plain as to the gay. Clothing, agreeably to this system, can be made either in a plain or the most fashionable manner, and will be made to fit with mathematical exactness.

☞Tailors wishing to purchase patent rights for using this ingenious and useful invention, are informed that he is fully empowered by Mr. Ward, to sell them, on moderate terms. He considers these rights as well worthy of their attention.

Pittsburgh, August 6—3t.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

Monsieur J. Villaneuve,

HAIR-DRESSER,

FROM PARIS, AND LATELY FROM N. YORK,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that he has established himself in this City, and offers his services in the line of his profession to any who may feel disposed to favor him with a call. From the experience he has had in the several branches of his business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give entire satisfaction. He will be found at Mr. Magnier's shop in the Diamond.

N. B. Mons. V. makes and repairs WIGS of every description in a superior style, and also makes and repairs CURLS, in the most fashionable manner. Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings.

Pittsburgh, August 6.—3t

Life-Preserving Dress.

H. BURNET,

Formerly of the city of New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this place, that he has invented a useful Dress, to preserve life on water. It is so constructed that it can be adjusted to the body in about one minute; it will buoy up the weight of any man, and a quantity of baggage in proportion to its size, so that he can float, and, if necessary, cross any river in the United States, without danger of sinking. The inventor is confident that thousands of lives may be preserved, and valuable property saved from wrecks, &c by means of this Dress. A dress for the largest person will not weigh more than two pounds, and one sufficient for a common man, not more than one pound. In addition to this preserver, as above described, there can be a convenient covering, so that the person may pass completely dry without impediment. This Preserving Dress can either be rolled or folded, and be put conveniently into a coat pocket or the crown of a hat.

The proprietor of this invention is now in Pittsburgh, at Alexander Smith's Inn, where, as well as at other places, subscriptions will be open for those who wish to furnish themselves with half or whole Water Dresses.

The above described Dress has not, as yet, been publicly exhibited, except in Wheeling, Va. and in this place. In Wheeling, on the 30th of June, it was exhibited to a select few, and approbated by all present, as will be seen by their certificate, which follows:

WE, the undersigned, have witnessed the performance of Mr. Burnet with the above described Dress, and highly approve of the same.

Red'k. M'Kee, C. D. Knox,
Daniel Peek, A. Fuller,
Peter Yarnall, John Miller,
Richard Simms, John A. Forsyth.

Wheeling, June 30.

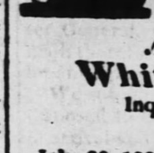
In Pittsburgh, it was exhibited on the 3d inst. when the following certificate of its utility was tendered to the inventor:

WE, the undersigned, have witnessed the performance of Mr. Burnet, with his "Life Preserving Dress," and believe it fully to answer the purposes for which it is recommended.

John S. Irwin, Joseph P. Gazzam,
Wm. Simpson, W. H. Denny,
Wm. F. Irwin, Wm. Church, Jr.
F. Brunot, H. Johnson,
Thomas Enoch.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1824. [Aug. 6.]

VINEGAR.



50 BARRELS of first rate CIDER VINEGAR FOR SALE.

A few Barrels of

White Field Beans.

Inquire of

Geo Miltenberger.

July 30, 1824.—3t

DOCTOR SOMERBY,

DENTIST,

WILL attend to the duties of his profession for a short time, at the Pittsburgh Hotel. Ladies requesting his services, will be attended at their dwellings.

July 23—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings*.

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1824.

On Wednesday last, on motion of T. B. Dallas, Esq. CHARLES H. ISRAELL, Esq. was admitted to practice as an Attorney in the several Courts of this county.

We understand that Mr. Wilson, editor of the Steubenville Herald, has been appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to inspect the Land-Offices of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Arkansas.

U. S. Engineers.—General Barnard, and four other gentlemen, employed by the U.S. as engineers, under the act for the internal improvement of the country, by canals, &c. descended the Monongahela to this place on Friday evening last; and on Monday departed for Beaver. They intend, we understand, to examine the country between Beaver and the shore of Lake Erie, in the state of Ohio, and along the south shore of the lake, east, at least as far as the town of Erie, in this state, whence they will return to this place by French Creek and the Allegheny river, early in September.

Their surveyors, whom they left employed in making surveys at the head waters of the Yough and Monongahela, they expect to meet here on their return, as also the Commissioners, &c. employed by this state, and with them to survey the canal route from this place to Harrisburgh, by the way of the Allegheny, Juniata and Susquehannah rivers. The Pennsylvania Commissioners, we believe, are now in Lancaster county.

THE DINNER TO MR. BALDWIN,

Given yesterday at the Pittsburgh Hotel, was numerously attended. Mr. Benj. Page presided, assisted by John M'Donald, Esq. and Mr. A. Beelen, as vice-presidents.

The following were the regular Toasts:

1. *The Tariff*—The Declaration of Independence from foreign maritime monopoly.
2. *Internal Improvements*—the victors over time and space—surmounting the barriers of nature.
3. *Foreign Commerce*—Entitled to every protection from our government. May its friends not forget that it cannot flourish while the other great branches of national industry are depressed.
4. *Internal Commerce*—It never exhausts, but is the life-blood that animates the body politic.
5. *Agriculture and Manufactures*—Hostile when separated—united they are helpmates and friends.
6. *Oliver Wolcott*.—The venerable governor of Connecticut—the enlightened and decided advocate of the encouragement of Domestic Industry and Financial Independence.
7. *De Witt Clinton*.—The distinguished friend of Manufactures—more illustrious as the advocate of a "*wise policy*," as he had the means of carrying his gigantic views into glorious execution.
8. *John A. Shulze*.—Who commenced his administration by a recommendation of the noblest and best policy—"to exclude all articles of foreign growth or manufacture which we ourselves can produce."
9. *John Tod* and *Walter Forward*.—Eternity to the motto they have stamped upon their escutcheons: "Let us feed, clothe, and protect ourselves."
10. *The Hon. Henry W. Dwight, of Massachusetts*.—Honor to the only friend of the Tariff among the representatives of the greatest Manufacturing State in the Union.
11. *The Congressional friends of the Tariff*.—The friends of their country will appreciate their exertions—may their country remember and reward them.
12. *Alexander Hamilton*.—Whose mature principles of financial policy, developed in the infancy of the republic, form the rock of granite on which our country will build her resources in *peace and war*.
13. *Our Distinguished Guest, Henry Baldwin*.

[The Proceedings in full in our next.]

Important Invention.—Mr. Brodie, foreman of the ship carpenters in the Gosport Navy Yard, near Norfolk, has invented a machine by which repairs may be made to a ship's bottom while she remains in the water. It consists of a box, fitted to the mould of the ship, reaching from the surface of the water to the keel, sufficiently wide to cover the part to be repaired. It is let down, fastened to the ship by ropes, and pumped dry by an engine, when the workmen descend and execute their task. By means of this machine, and at a trifling expense, a hole has lately been stopped in the bottom of the Delaware 74, where the copper had been accidentally ripped off three years since, and the worms had caused a leak. The workmen bolted a new plank to her side nearly 18 feet under water, in perfect security. To have heaved the ship down, the usual mode of reaching the part to be repaired, would have cost from $25,000 to $30,000.

The stockholders of the Trent and Mersey canal, in England, have commenced making a *second* tunnel through Hardcastle Hill, of a mile and three quarters in length. It will cost about a quarter of a million pounds sterling, yet it is said, so rich is the company and so great the business of the canal, that the cost is no object compared with the advantages to be gained. This canal is 100 miles long, and has already one tunnel, a mile and three quarters long, through Hardcastle Hill. The shares, originally £100 each, sold in May last as high as £2280 each!

In Alexandria, Va. the signal used by the watchmen, in calling for each other's assistance, is to sound a horn. The driver of the mail stage, announces his arrival and departure by the sound of a bugle, whose blast, it is said, has more than once disturbed the slumbers of the watchmen. The watchmen, considering this an invasion of their exclusive privilege, lately rose upon the driver, carried him to their guard house, and detained him so long that the mail was delayed a whole day. The subject was brought before the Mayor, who fined the driver and compelled him to pay the costs.

Lightning.—Francis Rivers' house, on Cole Island, S. C. was struck by lightning and shivered to pieces—two or three persons slightly injured. At a school-house in Rye, Maine, the lightning entered, between 30 and 40 scholars were knocked down, ten of whom were injured and two killed. At the house of James Philbrook, a mile from the school-house, a young man was killed by lightning about the same instant. On the 23d ult. at Wilmington, Delaware, a three story house was set on fire by lightning. The fire, by considerable exertion, was extinguished, when it was found Miss Smith, a very excellent young lady, had been deprived of life by the shock. Her corpse was found in the third story of the building.

One case of death, by *malignant fever*, is reported in the Natchez Gazette of the 10th ult.

Daniel Ruffner, Esq. of Kenhawah county, Virginia, who was appointed by the Richmond caucus a committeeman to further the election of Mr. Crawford, has declined serving on that committee, as he is opposed to all caucus intrigues.

The Crawford Convention, for the nomination of an electoral ticket, will meet in this town to-morrow week. We rather suspect that the meeting will be a slender one, and will be hard run to find names in the several districts to fill the ticket. Was there the least prospect of its success, the case would be different; but as it is universally known that Mr. Crawford can have no chance in this state; as those who have an itch to be brought forward on such occasions, have also an itch for more substantial offices afterwards—and as the appearance of their names on this ticket, would blight their ulterior views, the conclusion follows, that it will be difficult to get up a ticket of any sort, much less a respectable one. Any how, the readers of this paper shall be promptly advised of the sayings and doings of this convention.

Harrisburgh Chronicle, Aug. 2.

Under the present militia system, the treasury of the commonwealth was drained in a year, ending on the 29th of November last, of the enormous sum of *thirty thousand one hundred and fifty Dollars!!* nearly all of which went to pay the salaries of brigade inspectors, a class of officers that might, in our humble opinion, be very easily dispensed with.

Berks Journal.

Georgia.—An extract of a letter, to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, dated Gwinnett county, Georgia, says: "Notwithstanding the tariff, the united efforts of the National Intelligencer and the Richmond Enquirer, with their echoes in this state, all have utterly failed to produce an unfavorable impression on the minds of a majority of our citizens against Gen. Jackson. The more we read the private correspondence between the hero and the President, the more we like them both. They bring Washington to our recollection, who, on a like occasion, said, that party spirit might serve as a useful check in monarchical administrations, but that in governments purely elective, it ought not to be encouraged; and that a fire, not to be quenched, should be guarded with vigilance, lest, instead of warming, it should consume us."

Things strange.—JAMES KEENAN, Esq. an Irishman, of Youngstown, who has been an acting justice of the peace since the administration of Simon Snyder, by whom he was appointed, was only *naturalized* at Pittsburgh, on the day of the last general election. And *Daniel H. Barr* of this place, another Irishman, was *naturalized* this week, although he had, last fall, for the purpose of enabling him to vote for John Andrew Shulze, taken an oath that he arrived in this country at a period that rendered naturalization unnecessary.

Greensburgh Gazette.

Paul Jones.—By a singular accident, a large collection of original letters of this celebrated man have been recently found in a huckster's shop in this city. Among them, are the copies of a great number of his own letters, which are completely illustrative of the character of the individual. Of the genuineness of these documents and letters, there is not the least doubt, for the handwritings of such men as *La Fayette, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams*, and fifty others like them, cannot be mistaken. We understand that the papers are now in possession of Mr. Wiley, who has submitted them to the inspection of the gentlemen of his "Den," with a view to a publication of a part. There are said to be 700 letters alone.

N. Y. Amer.

Freedom vs. Slavery.—The Editor of the Vincennes (Ind.) Intelligencer says, "I have not received the whole returns of the votes of the state, given for and against a new convention but from what have come to hand, I believe the majority against it, is, as ten to one."

The National Journal states as a rumor, that "it is the intention of the navy department very speedily to call into service Commodore *James Barron*," who commanded the Chesapeake when the outrage was committed upon her by the British ship Leopard in Hampton Reads.

The New-York Evening Post states, that the death of Lieutenant Cumming, of the United States' brig Spark, at the New-York quarantine, was no doubt occasioned by yellow fever, which he brought home with him from the Havana. "Other deaths, we strongly suspect, are traceable to the same source. There must be no concealment; nor shall there be."

Confectionary.—The keeper of a "*Confectionary* store" in Huntsville, Alabama, advertises the following articles as "just received;" Pittsburgh porter, Bologna sausages, Cognac Brandy, Whiskey, spruce beer, oysters, fish, chewing tobacco, ice cream," &c. &c. No doubt he could supply his customers with various other notions in the *confectionary* line, such as frying pans, candles, cambric, castor oil, soap, glauber salt, and Windsor chairs.

National Journal.

Mexico.—A conspiracy in favor of the adventurer, Iturbide, was detected at Mexico, and on the night of May 9, twenty-two persons were surprised, when in debate on a project for aiding his restoration, and all arrested. Two of them were condemned to suffer death, and most of the others to perpetual banishment. Gen. Bravo, under the orders of the general government, was at the head of an army, and marching against another army of the government of the province of Jalisco, under Quintanar, the governor of that province. A letter from Havana, states that there was a rising at Guadalaxara, the capital of Jalisco, in favor of Iturbide, that Bravo was appointed dictator, and that Gen. Victoria was marching against Guadalaxara. We shall probably soon hear of the arrival of Iturbide.

British Visiters.—In the packet ship New-York, arrived yesterday, from Liverpool, the following members of the British Parliament were passengers, viz—Hon. E. G. Stanley, Dr. J. S. Wortley, Jun and Mr. J. E. Dennison. We are glad they are here, as they will be able to judge how much reliance is to be placed on some of the travelling book makers, who have visited and vilified the United States. *N. Y. Statesman*

Wilkesbarre, July, 23.

Something Extraordinary.—During Divine Service in St. Stephen's Church, in this town, on the afternoon of Sunday last, while a part of the congregation were employed in singing, accompanied by the organ, a *Robin* entered the church and perched upon the Bible on the altar, where it continued, an object of curiosity to those present, until taken captive by the hand of a gentleman.

A child of Mr. Stewart, of Wayne, Pa. about 4 years of age, strayed from home on the 9th instant, and was not found until 10 days after, when it was discovered standing at the door of a dwelling house in the neighbourhood, faint and weak, having subsisted, all the time, it is supposed, upon berries.

The Toasts.—We have seen a great number of the toasts given in various parts of the country at the late celebration, and it appears to us that they are more than ordinarily trite and tame.—We have yet seen but very few that are superior either as to sentiment or expression. Toasts are perhaps alike striking when they are very good or very bad; but those that do not rise, or sink above, or below mediocrity, are truly insipid. Some things of this sort are so *good* when they are *bad*, that it would make them *worse* to make them *better*.

York, Pa. Recorder.

The readers of the Chronicle, will, no doubt, recollect the unpleasant schism, which so long disturbed the harmony of St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia. A letter has been addressed to the congregation of that Church, by the Rev. Mr. HOGAN; amounting to a SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME; and declining the acceptance of any ministerial office in that church, unless the members thereof will consider themselves on an exact footing with the Greek Catholics, and denominate their church, the AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Singular Case.—A woman named Rhoda Goodrich, was examined before the magistrates of Nantucket on Thursday last, charged with manslaughter, by killing her infant child. It was proved in evidence that Rhoda was in a state of intoxication, and alone with her infant in her room; she was heard to fall on the floor and her child, at that moment, cried; about an hour after she was found lying on the floor in a sound sleep, with her infant lying under her, both face down, and the child dead. The magistrates were unanimously of opinion that the crime thus proved was manslaughter, and the wretched woman was committed to jail to await her trial at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in October. The Nantucket Inquirer states, that this extraordinary case occasioned a great excitement and that between 200 and 300 ladies were present at the examination.

The Alexandria Herald of Thursday last contains the following article. We can assure the editor of that print and all others concerned, that we have very good reasons for believing that there is too much truth in the "report." The material facts connected with this business are, we understand, in possession of government, and have been known in this city for several weeks. We deem it improper, at the present moment, to publish any of the particulars.

N. Y. Gazette.

A report of a very extraordinary nature, in which, we hope, too much reliance is placed, is in circulation in the district of Columbia, regarding one of the causes of the late disasters to the patriots in South-America. It is said that a royalist general, (Centerac probably) by certain means obtained admittance on board of one of our ships of the line—and was frequently afforded an opportunity of going ashore as a common sailor, in which character he was enabled to ascertain the precise situation and condition of the patriots. Having understood that the black troops at one of the fortresses were in a state of disquietude, owing to the backwardness of their pay, he succeeded in bribing them, with large sums of money, (of which he is said to have been quite lavish) to revolt, which they did, in the course of the night; and thus the royalists, by previous concert, gained possession of the place with but little difficulty. The commander of the 74 was informed, while on shore, by Bolivar, that if caught again from his vessel he should be instantly hung. On requiring an explanation of this threat he was referred to his government, on his arrival at home. Of the strict correctness of the foregoing, we pretend not to know. We give the report just as we hear it from almost every body's mouth.—We forbear to give any further particulars, upon such authority, as the subject must, in time, come before the public, in proper form; nor should we have noticed it thus far, did we not believe that we have only done what others would sooner or later do. Suffice it to say, it is also rumored, that "*a lady is in the case.*"

ENGLISH LAMENTATION.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

We refer our readers to the United States' Tariff Bill, in another column, which will produce a great sensation in our manufacturing towns. The enormous duties on all our Staple Manufactures, will we doubt give rise to smuggling on a most extended scale from Canada and the West Indies, but while the most demoralizing effects will be seen in America, we fear the effects in England will be of a very distressing nature. We owe this measure chiefly to the cupidity of our Country Gentlemen, who, by excluding their produce from our markets, impel all the agricultural nations to become manufacturers for themselves. Thus our poor unfortunate workmen, one market being shut after another, are forced to toil for less and less, every day—weavers for 14 or 15 hours a day, receiving from seven to ten shillings a week, while the Corn Law compels them to pay twice as much for their food as is paid by the people of every other country.

The Americans will repent, in sackcloth and ashes, their absurd law, which will produce great heart-burnings throughout the country. It will operate as a heavy burden on several of the States, and greatly retard the prosperity of the whole.

We are informed, says the New-York Statesman, that the beautiful and highly finished Washington Hat, mounted with a revolutionary cockade, sent out by Mr. Hurley, of this city, to Gen. La Fayette, had been presented to him by the American minister, and was received with much satisfaction. The friends of the General were all anxious to obtain a sight of the "American hat," and his house was crowded with visitors, to whom he exhibited it with pleasure. The workmanship was acknowledged by all to be of the first order.

"Mary," said a very respectable lady in London to her servant lass, "How is this that you have given me warning? *I knows not of any words us has taken place between us, Mary.*" "Nor do I, Madam," returned Mary, "but I have come to a resolution, not to live with any lady whatever who can't speak grammar!"

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING of the Managers of the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association*, held on the 19th day of July, 1824, a Dividend of *five per cent* was declared, on the capital stock of the Association, for the last six months, which will be passed to the credit of the Stockholders respectively, on or before the 31st inst.

George Cochran, *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1824. (Aug. 6—3t)

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Married,

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Herron, Mr. *John Burgess*, merchant, to Miss *Mary E. Ledlie*, both of this City.

At Lewistown on the 13th ult. by the Rev Mr. Woods, *Andrew M'Dowel*, M. D. to Miss *Jane D. Porter*, late of the city of Pittsburgh.

Obituary.

Washington, Pa. August 2.

DIED,—At his residence in this borough, on the morning of the 30th ult. PARKER CAMPBELL, Esq. in the 54th year of his age. In the year 1794 he became a resident of this county, having, shortly before, been admitted to the bar in York, in this state.

To the character of the deceased justice cannot be done in a short obituary notice; and yet the high estimation in which he was held by the many who knew his worth, demands that this mournful occasion should not be permitted to pass, without procuring for his virtues the tribute of a respectful commemoration.

In his profession, he had risen to the highest eminence. His talents, indeed, were of the first order; at once brilliant and solid. In forensic eloquence few ever surpassed him. He was distinguished by an innate elevation of mind combined with the nicest sensibility, which led him to overlook injuries from others, and at the same time, carefully to avoid giving the slightest cause of offence to any. Though engaged in a course of life which necessarily exposed him to the influence of conflicting interests, passions and prejudices of men of various characters and ranks in life, yet, he possessed the good will of all. A mind richly furnished with the stores of various knowledge, united to a suavity of disposition and refinement of sentiment, rendered him both agreeable and instructive in conversation; while his candor, firmness and integrity of character, secured respect and attracted confidence.

For benevolence and public spirit he was conspicuous. Objects of public utility obtained his uniform and decided support. To the benevolent and charitable societies of the day, he was a constant contributor. Applications for the relief of private indigence and distress were frequently made to him, and never in vain.

He was a friend to social order; and as the best means of its support, the public interests of religion and literature found in him a zealous advocate and generous patron.

These attributes of character qualified him for exerting a salutary influence upon society; and such, decidedly, was the influence which he did exert, within that sphere in which he was called to act. Had that sphere been equal to the energies of his mind, and such as in a more propitious state of things they certainly would have found——But, ah! regret is in vain! He has finished his course! But, his worth shall long be cherished in grateful remembrance. Let the words, the last words that he addressed to the circle of weeping relatives that surrounded his dying bed, be solemnly weighed: "*Prepare to meet your God!*"

Washington Examiner.

[The members of the court and bar, in Washington, met, and resolved to attend the funeral of the deceased, and, as a testimony of their respect for his memory, to wear crape on the left arm for 30 days.]

Meeting of Members of the Bar, Pittsburgh.

At a general meeting of the members of the Bar, convened on the 2d August, 1824, in consequence of the melancholy intelligence of the death of *Parker Campbell*, Esquire, of Washington,

JAMES ROSS, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and

RICHARD RIDDLE, Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest regret of the death of PARKER CAMPBELL, Esquire, a practitioner of the several courts held at this place. In this event we have, collectively, to deplore the bereavement sustained by a profession which he illustrated by his virtues, his talents, and the highest sense of honor; and, individually, to mourn the loss of a friend, endeared to us by the utmost purity and elevation of character, by a frank and generous disposition, and by eminent social qualities. We sympathize, in the most heartfelt manner, with his afflicted family, as well as with the community which has lost a man so qualified to be its strength and its ornament.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be communicated to the Court of Common Pleas, now in session, and, under its sanction, be publicly read; and that they be published in the several newspapers of the city.

JAMES ROSS, *Chairman.*

R. BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

DIED, at the house of Daniel Smith, in Rockland township, Venango county, on the 23d ult. ROBERT LAWRENCE, aged about 50 years, a teacher, who emigrated to this country about 30 years ago. He was one of the few saved from the wreck of the ship called the Faithful Steward, which was lost on her passage to this country.

Venango Dem.

Patent Mathematical Tailoring.

John M'Combs, Tailor,

FOURTH-STREET, ONE DOOR FROM MARKET-STEET,

INFORMS the public that notwithstanding his long experience in the line of his profession, he has derived great benefit from a course of tuition, upon an entirely new mathematical system of fitting, fashioning, &c. of garments, invented by Mr. ALLAN WARD, of Philadelphia, which is adapted as well to the plain as to the gay. Clothing, agreeably to this system, can be made either in a plain or the most fashionable manner, and will be made to fit with mathematical exactness.

☞Tailors wishing to purchase patent rights for using this ingenious and useful invention, are informed that he is fully empowered by Mr. Ward, to sell them, on moderate terms. He considers these rights as well worthy of their attention.

Pittsburgh, August 6—3t.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

Monsieur J. Villaneuve,

HAIR-DRESSER,

FROM PARIS, AND LATELY FROM N. YORK,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that he has established himself in this City, and offers his services in the line of his profession to any who may feel disposed to favor him with a call. From the experience he has had in the several branches of his business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give entire satisfaction. He will be found at Mr. Magnier's shop in the Diamond.

N. B Mons. V. makes and repairs WIGS of every description in a superior style and also makes and repairs CURLS, in the most fashionable manner. Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings.

Pittsburgh, August 6.—3t

Life-Preserving Dress.

H. BURNET,

Formerly of the city of New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this place, that he has invented a useful Dress, to preserve life on water. It is so constructed that it can be adjusted to the body in about one minute; it will buoy up the weight of any man, and a quantity of baggage in proportion to its size, so that he can float, and, if necessary, cross any river in the United States, without danger of sinking. The inventor is confident that thousands of lives may be preserved, and valuable property saved from wrecks, &c by means of this dress. A dress for the largest person will not weigh more than two pounds, and one sufficient for a common man, not more than one pound. In addition to this preserver, as above described, there can be a convenient covering, so that the person may pass completely dry without impediment. This Preserving Dress can either be rolled or folded, and be put conveniently into a coat pocket or the crown of a hat.

The proprietor of this invention is now in Pittsburgh, at Alexander Smith's Inn, where, as well as at other places, subscriptions will be open for those who wish to furnish themselves with half or whole Water Dresses.

The above described Dress has not, as yet, been publicly exhibited, except in Wheeling, Va. and in this place. In Wheeling, on the 30th of June, it was exhibited to a select few, and approbated by all present, as will be seen by their certificate, which follows:

WE, the undersigned, have witnessed the performance of Mr. Burnet with the above described Dress, and highly approve of the same.

Red'k. M'Kee, C. D. Knox,
Daniel Peek, A. Fuller,
Peter Yarnall, John Miller,
Richard Simms, John A. Forsyth.

Wheeling, June 30.

In Pittsburgh, it was exhibited on the 3d inst. when the following certificate of its utility was tendered to the inventor:

WE, the undersigned, have witnessed the performance of Mr. Burnet, with his "Life Preserving Dress," and believe it fully to answer the purposes for which it is recommended.

John S. Irwin, Joseph P. Gazzam,
Wm. Simpson, W. H. Denny,
Wm. F. Irwin, Wm. Church, Jr.
F. Brunot, H. Johnson,
Thomas Enoch.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1824. [Aug. 6.]

VINEGAR.

50 BARRELS of first rate CIDER VINEGAR FOR SALE.

A few Barrels of

White Field Beans.

Inquire of

Geo Miltenberger.

July 30, 1824.—3t

DOCTOR SOMERBY,

DENTIST,

WILL attend to the duties of his profession for a short time, at the Pittsburgh Hotel. Ladies requesting his services, will be attended at their dwellings.

July 23—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings*.

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

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Poetry.

A NIGHT ON THE ALPS.

Come, golden Evening! in the west
Enthrone the storm-dispelling sun,
And let the triple rainbow rest
O'er all the mountain tops;—'tis done,
The tempest ceases; bold and bright
The rainbow shoots from hill to hill;
Down sinks the sun; on presses night;
——Mont Blank is lovely still!

There take thy stand, my spirit;—spread
The world of shadows at thy feet;
And mark, how calmly over head,
The stars, like saints in glory, meet;
——While hid in solitude sublime,
Methinks I muse on Nature's tomb,
And hear the passing foot of Time
Step through the silent gloom.

All in a moment, crash on crash,
From precipice to precipice,
An avalanche's ruins dash
Down to the nethermost abyss,
Invisible; the ear alone
Pursues the uproar till it dies;
Echo to echo, groan for groan,
From deep to deep, replies.

Silence again the darkness seals,
Darkness that may be felt;—but soon
The silver clouded east reveals
The midnight sceptre of the moon;
In half eclipse she lifts her horn,
Yet o'er the host of heaven supreme,
Brings the faint semblance of a morn,
With her awakening beam.

Ah! at her touch, these Alpine heights,
Unreal mockeries appear;
With blacker shadows, ghastlier lights,
Emerging as she climbs the sphere;
A crowd of apparitions pale!
I hold my breath in still suspense,
——They seem so exquisitely frail—
Lest they should vanish hence.

I breathe again, I freely breathe;
Thee, Leman's Lake, once more I trace,
Like Dian's crescent, far beneath,
As beautiful as Dian's face;
Pride of the land that gave me birth!
All that thy waves reflect I love,
When heaven itself brought down to earth,
Looks fairer than above.

Safe on thy banks again I stray;
The trance of poesy is o'er,
And I am here at dawn of day,
Gazing on mountains as before,
Where all the mutations wrought
Were magic feats of my own mind;
For in that fairy land of thought,
Whate'er I seek, I find.

Yet, O ye everlasting hills!
Temples of God, not made with hands,
Whose word performs whate'er He wills,
Whose word, though ye shall perish, stands!
Can there be eyes that look on you;
'Till tears of rapture make them dim,
Yet, in such works no maker view—
Nor loose the works in him?

By me, when I behold him not,
Or love Him not when I behold,
Be all, that e'er I knew, forgot;
My pulse stand still, my hand grow cold;
Transform'd to ice, 'twixt earth and sky,
On yonder cliff my shape be seen,
That all may ask, though none reply,
What my offence hath been!

English paper.

Historical.

From the London Retrospective Review, May 1824.

THE BUCCANEERS.

History of the Buccaneers. Made English from the Dutch copy written by J. Esquemling, one of the Buccaneers, very much corrected from the errors of the original, by the relatives of some English gentlemen who then resided in those parts. London, 1684.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

We now proceed to speak of the next leader among these lawless ravagers; a man whose very name spread such terror, that the old women frightened the children to sleep with it, and then lay awake themselves through fear. Henry Morgan was a native of Wales, and the son of a wealthy farmer, but having no inclination to pursue his father's occupation, he quitted home and sailed to Barbadoes, where the captain immediately sold him, according to the practice of the times. After serving his time, he obtained his freedom, and went to Jamaica. The temptations held out of rich plunder, and the rapid acquirement of wealth, induced him to join the buccaneers; and such was his success, intrepidity and judgment, that in a short time he was enabled with his comrades, to subscribe to a joint stock and purchase a ship. So highly was he esteemed by his companions, that they conferred upon him the command, and agreed to submit to him as their captain. In this ship they cruized upon the coast of Campeachy, and then returned to Jamaica with several rich prizes. About this time Mansvelt, an old and daring chief among the pirates, was fitting out a considerable fleet, with a design to land upon the continent, and make booty of all that came in his way. He rightly judged that Morgan was a man of undaunted courage and ready skill, and consequently chose him for vice-admiral. Fifteen vessels of various descriptions, and five hundred men, were speedily collected, and they sailed for the island of St. Catharine's, which they stormed and carried, together with a small adjacent island. Leaving a garrison in the castle, they continued their course to the Main; but the Spaniards had received notice of their coming, and the whole coast was alarmed, so that they judged it prudent to return to St. Catharine's, which they found in a tolerable state of defence, and the small island so much improved in cultivation as to be capable of victualling their whole fleet. Mansvelt once more bent his course to Jamaica, intending to raise recruits to fortify these islands; but not meeting with success or countenance, he sailed to Tortuga, where death put a period to his career, and the whole command devolved upon Captain Morgan, who endeavored to forward, if possible, the views of his predecessor; but in the mean time, the Spaniards had regained possession of the islands, and defeated his projects. He now assembled his force in Cuba, and deliberated as to the place where they should exercise their profession. In two months he had got together a fleet of twelve sail and about five hundred men, part English and part French. A council was called, for it is remarkable that though they, in respect to all others, were lawless plunderers, yet, among themselves, they had councils and regulations that would have done credit to the most civilized establishments of the times, to determine on the enterprise they should undertake, which, it was at last determined, should be an expedition to Santa Maria; but a prisoner swam ashore, and gave intelligence to the town of the approach of the pirates. All was immediately prepared to give them a warm reception, and the inhabitants removed their goods to places of greater security; but Captain Morgan, quitting the usual road to the town, cut his way through the woods, and came upon the Spaniards in an unexpected quarter. The governor, heading a party of horse, charged them with great courage; but the pirates maintained their ground, and formed in such good order, that the Spaniards were compelled to retreat, leaving many dead, among whom was the governor, behind. As soon as this exploit was performed, the pirates entered the town, and locked up all the Spanish families in the churches, where the greater part of them died of hunger. They now collected the pillage that appeared most desirable, and proposed a ransom for the town; but receiving intelligence that the governor of St. Jago was approaching against them with a body of troops, they deemed it inconvenient to remain any longer, and therefore departed with a supply of five hundred oxen, killed and salted down. From thence they sailed to their rendezvous, where a general partition took place; which, to their mortification, proved insufficient to pay the debts they had contracted in Jamaica, so that it was proposed to execute some other enterprise previous to their return. But dissentions had arisen between the English and the French, and the latter separated from the main body, and determined to carry on their depredations alone. The departure of the French considerably weakened Morgan's force; but his was not a spirit to be cast down by accidents. The fame of his actions had excited so much confidence, that it was not long before another powerful company mustered under him. In a few days he gathered a fleet of nine sail, manned with four hundred and sixty pirates, and sailed with the intention of attacking Porto Bello. This city was considered the strongest place possessed by the Spaniards in the West Indies, except Havanna and Carthagena. It was defended by two castles almost impregnable, that were situated at the entrance of the port, so that not even a boat could pass in and out without permission. The garrison consisted of three hundred soldiers, and the town was inhabited by four hundred families; but the principal merchants resided at Panama, and made Porto Bello a general store, where they warehoused their plate and goods for the purpose of trade. All these particulars were well known to the buccaneers, and Morgan, who was acquainted with the avenues to the city, stimulated his men with the hopes of the vast riches it contained, telling them that, "though their number was small, their hearts were great, and the fewer persons the more union, and the better shares they should have in the spoil."

About midnight they landed, and advancing to the outposts of the city, they seized the sentinel, and obtained from him intelligence respecting the state of the town. They next surrounded the castle nearest the city, and charged the garrison to surrender at discretion, or receive no quarter; but the Spaniards opened a galling fire upon them and alarmed the country. Nothing intimidated, these dauntless spirits assailed the castle at all points, and, after a gallant resistance on the part of the governor and his troops, succeeded, when they immediately fulfilled their threat, by confining the whole of the prisoners in one room, and, firing the magazine, blew up the castle and every Spaniard in it. Flushed with this victory, they rushed upon the city, which was unprepared to resist them; and the inhabitants fled in all directions, casting their money, plate and jewels into wells and cisterns, or concealing it in places under ground.

"The governor of the city, finding he was not able to rally the citizens, retired into the remaining castle, and thence fired upon the pirates, who were hard at their devotions. Thereupon they ceased from their present employment, and turned all their fury upon the castle and the governor, who defended himself so bravely from break of day till noon, that the captain began to despair of the enterprise. In the midst of these doubts, finding that a lesser fort had been taken by another party, he resolved not to be braved, and, therefore, causing four broad ladders to be made, he constrained the religious people, as well nuns as friars, to fix them to the walls; nor would it serve them to plead that they knew not what belonged to these things. All this while the governor, valuing his honor before the lives of the mass-mumblers, spared none that approached the walls. The friars and nuns besought him, by all the saints, to save his own and their lives; for, as godly as they were, they loved this world much better than they did the other. But neither prayers nor tears could prevail, so that many an *ora pro nobis* was sent to purgatory before they could finish their work, which being, at last effected by religious hands, the ungodly mounted up in swarms with fire-balls and pots of gun-powder in their hands, so that the Spaniards, no longer able to resist, flung down their arms and cried for quarter! But the governor would neither receive nor give; for quarter being offered him, he said, he would rather die like a valiant soldier than be hanged like a coward; so that they were enforced to kill him, notwithstanding the cries of his wife and daughter, who begged him, upon their knees, to desire quarter and save his life."

As soon as the pirates had possessed themselves of this castle, they secured all their prisoners, and placed the wounded in an apartment by themselves, without rendering them the smallest assistance.—This done, they gave themselves up to every species of debauchery and excess, so that fifty resolute men might have easily retaken the city. Such was the terror of the Spaniards, that the pirates remained unmolested. On the next day, having plundered without mercy, and destroyed many of their prisoners on the rack and in other cruel fashions, they prepared to remove the treasure on board their vessels, which was accomplished in about fifteen days, after losing many of their party by intemperance and the unhealthiness of the country. A ransom was demanded for the town, to preserve it from destruction, of one hundred thousand pieces of eight; but the president of Panama, with a considerable force, marched against them, purposing to sweep them away by one decisive blow. Morgan, fully aware of his movements, and acquainted with all the passes of the country, sent a hundred men to a narrow way which the Spaniards were compelled to pass, where the president was totally defeated, and his army put to the route, so that the inhabitants, to save the city and their lives, gathered the required contributions. This action of the buccaneers amazed the president, when he considered that four hundred men had taken a large city with many strong castles, particularly as the pirates had no opportunity of erecting batteries, and knowing that the citizens of Porto Bello were always reputed good soldiers and brave men. He therefore despatched a messenger to captain Morgan, desiring him to send a pattern of the arms wherewith he had performed such a desperate attempt.

"The captain, having civilly treated the messenger, gave him a pistol and some few bullets to present to the governor, whom he desired to accept that slender pattern of the arms wherewith he had taken Puerto Vello, and to keep them for a twelvemonth, at which time he promised to come to Panama and fetch them away again.

"The governor, having well viewed the pistol and bullets, and heard of the message which was brought him, to save the captain a labor, sent him forthwith his pistol and bullets again, thanking him for his favor to lend him those arms of which he had no need. Withal he sent him a gold ring with another message, desiring him not to give himself the trouble of coming to Panama, where he was not likely to speed so well as at Puerto Velo."

Morgan dismantled the forts, took some of the best artillery on board his own ship, and then returned to Jamaica. The amount of their spoil in money alone was computed to be two hundred and fifty thousand pieces of eight, besides plate, jewels, and other rich effects. This immense treasure, however, lasted but a very short time; and the seamen, in the course of a few weeks, were utterly destitute, while, through their means, money became more plentiful in the island than ever it had been before.

By the time the buccaneers had got rid of their cash, a fresh expedition was in preparation, and great numbers flocked to the rendezvous, near Hispaniola. Morgan's force daily augmented, till he mustered nearly one thousand men, and fifteen vessels, the largest mounting thirty guns. This last blew up during a debauch of the buccaneers, and upwards of three hundred perished. Still, however, his force increased to its original number, and having laid in provisions, he determined to attack the unfortunate city of Maracaibo, having now recovered its opulence from the previous plunder of Lolonnois. This place, as well as Gibraltar, were again sacked, and the wretched inhabitants underwent again the most cruel tortures; but, in the midst of their ravages, intelligence arrived of a Spanish Squadron having anchored at the entrance of the lake in which their vessels lay. The largest of Morgan's ships mounted only fourteen guns; the rest were mere shells. The Spaniards had one fine ship of forty guns, one of thirty, and one of twenty-four, all well manned; and, besides these, they had fortified the great castle which guarded the passage. The pirates were in the greatest consternation; but Morgan, with desperate resolution, sent a message to the admiral, threatening to destroy both towns and all his prisoners if he were not permitted to pass without molestation. The admiral refused the application; and Morgan prepared to force the passage. For this purpose they placed their male prisoners under a guard, in one boat by themselves; the females, with their richest treasure, occupied another; a third was laden with the choicest bales of merchandise. A fire-ship was also fitted up with combustibles. On the first of May, 1669, the action commenced, which terminated in the destruction of the great Spanish ships, and the capture of the small one. Naval history does not record a more daring and successful battle. The pirates, though their floating enemy was defeated, had yet to escape the castle; and they had already lost thirty men in attempting to storm it. In vain Morgan threatened the lives of his prisoners.—The governor persisted in the discharge of his duty, and the buccaneers returned to Maracaibo. Here they collected a ransom of twenty thousand pieces of eight, and the usual demand of five hundred cattle, ready salted; but the captain would not deliver the prisoners, according to stipulation, as he hoped by exposing them on his decks, to induce their countrymen at the castle to refrain from firing. In this, however, he was disappointed, for the governor sent him information that it was his determination to destroy the pirates, and nothing should divert him from his purpose. Finding that neither threats nor force would avail him in his difficulty, Morgan then had recourse to stratagem. He made an equitable division of the spoil, in case his efforts should fail, and then dropped down out of gun shot of the castle. Here he filled the canoes with men, ordering them to row ashore, as if they had designed to land; and as soon as they had got under cover from the castle, the men laid themselves down in the bottoms of the boats, leaving apparently only two or three in each to conduct them on board again. This was repeated several times, to the great amazement of the Spaniards, who concluded that the pirates meditated a night attack; for though they could see the men as they went ashore, yet they were unable to discover them, on their return, from their concealment in the boats. The fear of this attack caused the Spaniards to remove their cannon to the land side of the castle, and to fortify that part with their main body, leaving the side towards the sea almost destitute of defence. The night was beautifully moonlight and clear; the pirates tripped their anchors, and floated down with the ebb tide till they were near the castle, when they spread every stitch of canvass, and, favored with a fair wind, passed by before the Spaniards could again transport their guns. As soon as they had cleared the castle, the fleet hove to, and captain Morgan saluted the governor with seven guns, which the haughty and mortified Don refused to answer.

Jamaica was once more benefitted by the profusion of the pirates, who seemed to have no other motive for risking their lives than to satisfy the rapacity of its inhabitants. The buccaneering system had by this time increased to an amazing extent, the whole force consisting of nearly 4000 men, and upwards of 2000 of these were under the orders of captain Morgan; indeed, his reputation became so great that many young men of family quitted Europe, and accepted commands under him. He divided his fleet of thirty seven sail into two squadrons, and appointed officers to each division, with commissions from himself, though purporting to be in the name of the king of England to commit hostilities against the Spaniards, declaring them enemies to the British crown. They retook Saint Catharine's, and the small island which was fortified with no less than nine batteries well manned; but, previous to its surrender, they were so much reduced by hunger, and the inclemency of the weather, as to consume a wretched half-dead scarecrow of a horse which they found in the fields, and many could not get a morsel even of this. The city of Panama was at this time considered the richest of the west, and thither captain Morgan, agreeably to his promise directed his course by the river Chagre. He sent four hundred men, under captain Brodley, in advance, to take the castle, which was effected, though with considerable loss, from its obstinate defence. The whole fleet then anchored in the river, and the commander in-chief selected 1200 men to cross over the Isthmus of Darien with him, for the purpose of taking Panama.

Our limits will not admit of a detailed account of their proceedings or the severe hardships they underwent; sometimes they were in such a state of starvation, for the supplies they expected to find in the city had been destroyed by the Spaniards, that a stray horse or an ass became a delicious banquet, without the trouble of cooking, and when, at last, they fell in with a herd of cattle, and some droves of asses, their hunger was so excessive, that they scarcely restrained themselves till it was cut up, but gnawed it, raw as it lay, with their teeth. Their road lay over rocks and mountains, and through morasses that were almost impassable; and they were, likewise, obliged to fight their way through an army, placed in the most difficult parts to oppose their progress.

On the ninth day, having gained the summit of a lofty mountain, they obtained a view of the south Sea, and the Bay of Panama, which filled them with such extravagant joy, that they sounded their trumpets, threw their caps in the air, shouting and dancing as if they had already obtained a victory. The Spaniards were not idle, but made every preparation to repel the invaders. The following morning the pirates advanced upon the city, and the President, with two squadrons of horse, and four regiments of foot, came out to meet them. In addition to this force, the Spaniards had collected an immense number of wild bulls, which were driven in the front by several hundred Indians and negroes. The buccaneers, now reduced to less than one thousand, beheld this enemy from the brow of a hill, and their courage began to waver; but Morgan put fresh vigor in their hearts by his gallant conduct. Two hours' desperate conflict ensued, which ended in the defeat of the Spaniards, after they had lost six hundred killed, and nearly double that number in wounded and prisoners; but the buccaneers were too much weakened and wearied to pursue their advantage immediately; they, therefore, halted to rest, and then undauntedly continued their march under a fire of cannon, charged with every kind of destructive missile, which swept down great numbers of men. Another contest, of three hours, took place without intermission—neither party giving or receiving quarter—when the Spaniards were compelled to yield, and the buccaneers entered the town, which unfortunately took fire, and continued burning for several days, though every exertion was made to stop it. The monasteries, churches and nearly 7000 houses, chiefly built with cedar, were entirely consumed.

Morgan again remained here one month, loaded 200 beasts of burthen with treasure, and then took his departure, returning down the river Chagre, where having blown up the castle and fortifications, he once more sailed for Jamaica, leaving most of his companions in a very miserable plight. This daring marauder returned to England, and was well received. He became a commander in the naval service of this country, and obtained the honor of knighthood.

Hitherto the buccaneers had prosecuted their adventurous schemes without a check from the British government; but Charles the Second, through the representations of the Spanish court, despatched a man of war to supersede the governor of Jamaica, and convey him home to answer the charge of aiding and abetting the pirates in their plunders. The new governor was furnished with authority to suppress the outlaws, and even to execute any one found in commiting an act of piracy. He was, likewise, directed to employ every method in his power that was best calculated to turn the attention of the inhabitants to more honorable pursuits. This was wise and politic; for Jamaica possessed a great capital, and only wanted a judicious and active promotion of agriculture and commerce, to make it the most flourishing of the British colonies. How far this plan succeeded, must be obvious to every one.—It is a remarkable fact, that this country is indebted to the buccaneers for the possession of Jamaica, as well as the means which have elevated it to its present opulence and prosperity.

Neither the new order of things in the West Indies, nor the rigid and active operations of the governor, could wholly put a stop to the proceedings of the pirates; and, though they never assembled in such large bodies as under Morgan, yet their numerical force was undiminished, and their plunderings greater than before. Driven from Jamaica, the other small islands constantly afforded them protection and refuge, till a fleet of men-of-war took its station, as cruisers, to support the trade, and they were compelled to seek their desperate fortunes on the western coast of America; passing round Cape Horn, and then circumnavigating the globe, those whose lives were spared once more reached their native land.

History affords no parallel to the buccaneers; men who were a pest to society, and produced beneficial results of the most remarkable kind.—In their actions, we find a mixture of the most opposite feelings and principles: undauntedly brave, and cowardly brutal; full of justice and honor to each other, and yet a remorseless banditti; governed by wise laws among themselves, and indulging in every intemperate passion. But, let us look at them as we will, justice compels the acknowledgment, that they were the basis of our naval glory.

It would be almost an endless task to enumerate the various acts of the intrepid men who followed the career of Morgan. The Isthmus of Darien became a path to the South Seas, where persons of all nations were constantly crossing, and by that means the ships were perpetually supplied with men, many of whom were intelligent and scientific, compelled through poverty, or prompted by a roving disposition, to risk their lives for the acquisition of gold or fame.

We have already, in a previous number, mentioned some of the later transactions of the buccaneers, who kept the Spanish settlements in continual alarm. The prizes were, however, then sent to England, instead of Jamaica. It is not many years since that the plunder of the Spanish churches afforded to our tars a characteristic source of amusement; and on their touching at St. Helena, in their passage home, it was by no means uncommon to see the Virgin Mary or one of the apostles disposed of for a bottle of rum or a pound of tobacco.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 18—1198.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office* House. Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

John Anderson and M. B Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails — Spades
Scythes — Shovels
Sickles — Drawing Chains
Castings — Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

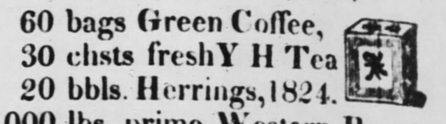
LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,



And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov 28—tf

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbreilas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

820

Poetry.

A NIGHT ON THE ALPS.

Come, golden Evening! in the west
Enthrone the storm-dispelling sun,
And let the triple rainbow rest
O'er all the mountain tops;—'tis done,
The tempest ceases; bold and bright
The rainbow shoots from hill to hill;
Down sinks the sun; on presses night;
——Mont Blank is lovely still!

There take thy stand, my spirit;—spread
The world of shadows at thy feet;
And mark, how calmly over head,
The stars, like saints in glory, meet;
——While hid in solitude sublime,
Methinks I muse on Nature's tomb,
And hear the passing foot of Time
Step through the silent gloom.

All in a moment, crash on crash,
From precipice to precipice,
An avalanche's ruins dash
Down to the nethermost abyss,
Invisible; the ear alone
Pursues the uproar till it dies;
Echo to echo, groan for groan,
From deep to deep, replies.

Silence again the darkness seals,
Darkness that may be felt;—but soon
The silver clouded east reveals
The midnight sceptre of the moon;
In half eclipse she lifts her horn,
Yet o'er the host of heaven supreme,
Brings the faint semblance of a morn,
With her awakening beam.

Ah! at her touch, these Alpine heights,
Unreal mockeries appear;
With blacker shadows, ghastlier lights,
Emerging as she climbs the sphere;
A crowd of apparitions pale!
I hold my breath in still suspense,
——They seem so exquisitely frail—
Lest they should vanish hence.

I breathe again, I freely breathe;
Thee, Lemán's Lake, once more I trace,
Like Dian's crescent, far beneath,
As beautiful as Dian's face;
Pride of the land that gave me birth!
All that thy waves reflect I love,
When heaven itself brought down to earth,
Looks fairer than above.

Safe on thy banks again I stray;
The trance of poesy is o'er,
And I am here at dawn of day,
Gazing on mountains as before,
Where all the mutations wrought
Were magic feats of my own mind;
For in that fairy land of thought,
Whate'er I seek, I find.

Yet, O ye everlasting hills!
Temples of God, not made with hands,
Whose word performs whate'er He wills,
Whose word, though ye shall perish, stands!
Can there be eyes that look on you;
'Till tears of rapture make them dim,
Yet, in such works no maker view—
Nor loose the works in him?

By me, when I behold him not,
Or love Him not when I behold,
Be all, that e'er I knew, forgot;
My pulse stand still, my hand grow cold;
Transform'd to ice, 'twixt earth and sky,
On yonder cliff my shape be seen,
That all may ask, though none reply,
What my offence hath been!

English paper.

Historical.

From the London Retrospective Review, May 1824.

THE BUCCANEERS.

History of the Buccaneers. Made English from the Dutch copy written by J. Esquemeling, one of the Buccaneers, very much corrected from the errors of the original, by the relatives of some English gentlemen who then resided in those parts. London, 1684.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

We now proceed to speak of the next leader among these lawless ravagers; a man whose very name spread such terror, that the old women frightened the children to sleep with it, and then lay awake themselves through fear. Henry Morgan was a native of Wales, and the son of a wealthy farmer, but having no inclination to pursue his father's occupation, he quitted home and sailed to Barbadoes, where the captain immediately sold him, according to the practice of the times. After serving his time, he obtained his freedom, and went to Jamaica. The temptations held out to a valiant plunder, and the rapid acquirement of wealth, induced him to join the buccaneers; and such was his success, intrepidity and judgment, that in a short time he was enabled with his comrades, to subscribe to a joint stock and purchase a ship. So highly was he esteemed by his companions, that they conferred upon him the command, an I agreed to submit to him as their captain. In this ship they cruised upon the coast of Campeachy, and then returned to Jamaica with several rich prizes. About this time Mansvelt, an old and daring chief among the pirates, was fitting out a considerable fleet, with a design to land upon the continent, and make booty of all that came in his way. He rightly judged that Morgan was a man of undaunted courage and ready skill, and consequently chose him for vice-admiral. Fifteen vessels of various descriptions, and five hundred men, were speedily collected, and they sailed for the island of St. Catharine's, which they stormed and carried, together with a small adjacent island. Leaving a garrison in the castle, they continued their course to the Main. But the Spaniards had received notice of their coming, and the whole coast was alarmed, so that they judged it prudent to return to St. Catharine's, which they found in a tolerable state of defence, and the small island so much improved in cultivation as to be capable of victualling their whole fleet. Mansvelt once more bent his course to Jamaica, intending to raise recruits to fortify these islands; but not meeting with success or countenance, he sailed to Tortuga, where death put a period to his career, and the whole command devolved upon Captain Morgan, who endeavored to forward, if possible, the views of his predecessor; but in the mean time, the Spaniards had regained possession of the islands, and defeated his projects. He now assembled his force in Cuba, and deliberated as to the place where they should exercise their profession. In two months he had got together a fleet of twelve sail and about five hundred men, part English and part French. A council was called, for it is remarkable that though they, in respect to all others, were lawless plunderers, yet, among themselves, they had councils and regulations that would have done credit to the most civilized establishments of the times, to determine on the enterprise they should undertake, which, it was at last determined, should be an expedition to Santa Maria; but a prisoner swam ashore, and gave intelligence to the town of the approach of the pirates. All was immediately prepared to give them a warm reception, and the inhabitants removed their goods to places of greater security; but Captain Morgan, quitting the usual road to the town, cut his way through the woods, and came upon the Spaniards in an unexpected quarter. The governor, heading a party of horse, charged them with great courage; but the pirates maintained their ground, and formed in such good order, that the Spaniards were compelled to retreat, leaving many dead, among whom was the governor, behind. As soon as this exploit was performed, the pirates entered the town, and locked up all the Spanish families in the churches, where the greater part of them died of hunger. They now collected the pillage that appeared most desirable, and proposed a ransom for the town; but receiving intelligence that the governor of St. Jago was approaching against them with a body of troops, they deemed it inconvenient to remain any longer, and therefore departed with a supply of five hundred oxen, killed and salted down. From thence they sailed to their rendezvous, where a general partition took place; which, to their mortification, proved insufficient to pay the debts they had contracted in Jamaica, so that it was proposed to execute some other enterprise previous to their return. But dissentions had arisen between the English and the French, and the latter separated from the main body, and determined to carry on their depredations alone. The departure of the French considerably weakened Morgan's force; but his was not a spirit to be cast down by accidents. The fame of his actions had excited so much confidence, that it was not long before another powerful company mustered under him. In a few days he gathered a fleet of nine sail, manned with four hundred and sixty pirates, and sailed with the intention of attacking Porto Bello. This city was considered the strongest place possessed by the Spaniards in the West Indies, except Havanna and Carthagena. It was defended by two castles almost impregnable, that were situated at the entrance of the port, so that not even a boat could pass in and out without permission. The garrison consisted of three hundred soldiers, and the town was inhabited by four hundred families; but the principal merchants resided at Panama, and made Porto Bello a general store, where they warehoused their plate and goods for the purpose of trade. All these particulars were well known to the buccaneers, and Morgan, who was acquainted with the avenues to the city, stimulated his men with the hopes of the vast riches it contained, telling them that, "though their number was small, their hearts were great, and the fewer persons the more union, and the better shares they should have in the spoil."

About midnight they landed, and advancing to the outposts of the city, they seized the sentinel, and obtained from him intelligence respecting the state of the town. They next surrounded the castle nearest the city, and charged the garrison to surrender at discretion, or receive no quarter; but the Spaniards opened a galling fire upon them and alarmed the country. Nothing intimidated, these dauntless spirits assailed the castle at all points, and, after a gallant resistance on the part of the governor and his troops, succeeded, when they immediately fulfilled their threat, by confining the whole of the prisoners in one room, and, firing the magazine, blew up the castle and every Spaniard in it. Flushed with this victory, they rushed upon the city, which was unprepared to resist them; and the inhabitants fled in all directions, casting their money, plate and jewels into wells and cisterns, or concealing it in places under ground.

"The governor of the city, finding he was not able to rally the citizens, retired into the remaining castle, and thence fired upon the pirates, who were hard at their devotions. Thereupon they ceased from their present employment, and turned all their fury upon the castle and the governor, who defended himself so bravely from break of day till noon, that the captain began to despair of the enterprise. In the midst of these doubts, finding that a lesser fort had been taken by another party, he resolved not to be braved, and, therefore, causing four broad ladders to be made, he constrained the religious people, as well nuns as friars, to fix them to the walls; nor would it serve them to plead that they knew not what belonged to these things. All this while the governor, valuing his honor before the lives of the mass-mumblers, spared none that approached the walls. The friars and nuns besought him, by all the saints, to save his own and their lives; for, as godly as they were, they loved this world much better than they did the other. But neither prayers nor tears could prevail, so that many an *ora pro nobis* was sent to purgatory before they could finish their work, which being, at last effected by religious hands, the ungodly mounted up in swarms with fire-balls and pots of gun-powder in their hands, so that the Spaniards, no longer able to resist, flung down their arms and cried for quarter! But the governor would neither receive nor give for quarter being offered him, he said, he would rather die like a valiant soldier than be hanged like a coward; so that they were enforced to kill him, notwithstanding the cries of his wife and daughter, who begged him, upon their knees, to desire quarter and save his life."

As soon as the pirates had possessed themselves of this castle, they secured all their prisoners, and placed the wounded in an apartment by themselves, without rendering them the smallest assistance.—This done, they gave themselves up to every species of debauchery and excess, so that fifty resolute men might have easily retaken the city. Such was the terror of the Spaniards, that the pirates remained unmolested. On the next day, having plundered without mercy, and destroyed many of their prisoners on the rack and in other cruel fashions, they prepared to remove the treasure on board their vessels, which was accomplished in about fifteen days, after losing many of their party by intemperance and the unhealthiness of the country. A ransom was demanded for the town, to preserve it from destruction, of one hundred thousand pieces of eight; but the president of Panama, with a considerable force, marched against them, purposing to sweep them away by one decisive blow. Morgan, fully aware of his movements, and acquainted with all the passes of the country, sent a hundred men to a narrow way which the Spaniards were compelled to pass, where the president was totally defeated, and his army put to the route, so that the inhabitants, to save the city and their lives, gathered the required contributions. This action of the buccaneers amazed the president, when he considered that four hundred men had taken a large city with many strong castles, particularly as the pirates had no opportunity of erecting batteries, and knowing that the citizens of Porto Bello were always reputed good soldiers and brave men. He therefore despatched a messenger to captain Morgan, desiring him to send a pattern of the arms wherewith he had performed such a desperate attempt.

"The captain, having civilly treated the messenger, gave him a pistol and some few bullets to present to the governor, whom he desired to accept that slender pattern of the arms wherewith he had taken Puerto Vello, and to keep them for a twelvemonth; at which time he promised to come to Panama and fetch them away again.

"The governor, having well viewed the pistol and bullets, and heard of the message which was brought him, to save the captain a labor, sent him forthwith his pistol and bullets again, thanking him for his favor to lend him those arms of which he had no need. Withal he sent him a gold ring with another message, desiring him not to give himself the trouble of coming to Panama, where he was not likely to speed so well as at Puerto Velo."

Morgan dismantled the forts, took some of the best artillery on board his own ship, and then returned to Jamaica. The amount of their spoil in money alone was computed to be two hundred and fifty thousand pieces of eight, besides plate, jewels, and other rich effects. This immense treasure however, lasted but a very short time; and the seamen, in the course of a few weeks, were utterly destitute, while, through their means, money became more plentiful in the island than ever it had been before.

By the time the buccaneers had got rid of their cash, a fresh expedition was in preparation, and great numbers flocked to the rendezvous, near Hispaniola. Morgan's force daily augmented, till he mustered nearly one thousand men, and fifteen vessels, the largest mounting thirty guns. This last blew up during a debauch of the buccaneers, and upwards of three hundred perished. Still, however, his force increased to its original number, and having laid in provisions, he determined to attack the unfortunate city of Maracaibo, having now recovered its opulence from the previous plunder of Lohmonis. This place, as well as Gibraltar, were again sacked, and the wretched inhabitants underwent again the most cruel tortures; but, in the midst of their ravages, intelligence arrived of a Spanish Squadron having anchored at the entrance of the lake in which their vessels lay. The largest of Morgan's ships mounted only fourteen guns; the rest were mere shells. The Spaniards had one fine ship of forty guns, one of thirty, and one of twenty-four, all well manned; and, besides these, they had fortified the great castle which guarded the passage. The pirates were in the greatest consternation; but Morgan, with desperate resolution, sent a message to the admiral, threatening to destroy both towns and all his prisoners if he were not permitted to pass without molestation. The admiral refused the application; and Morgan prepared to force the passage. For this purpose they placed their male prisoners under a guard, in one boat by themselves; the females, with their richest treasure, occupied another; a third was laden with the choicest bales of merchandise. A fire-ship was also fitted up with combustibles. On the first of May, 1669, the action commenced, which terminated in the destruction of the great Spanish ships, and the capture of the small one. Naval history does not record a more daring and successful battle. The pirates, though their floating enemy was defeated, had yet to escape the castle; and they had already lost thirty men in attempting to storm it. In vain Morgan threatened the lives of his prisoners.—The governor persisted in the discharge of his duty, and the buccaneers returned to Maracaibo. Here they collected a ransom of twenty thousand pieces of eight, and the usual demand of five hundred cattle, ready salted; but the captain would not deliver the prisoners, according to stipulation, as he hoped by exposing them on his decks, to induce their countrymen at the castle to refrain from firing. In this, however, he was disappointed, for the governor sent him information that it was his determination to destroy the pirates, and nothing should divert him from his purpose. Finding that neither threats nor force would avail him in his difficulty, Morgan then had recourse to stratagem. He made an equitable division of the spoil, in case his efforts should fail, and then dropped down out of gun shot of the castle. Here he filled the canoes with men, ordering them to row ashore, as if they had designed to land; and as soon as they had got under cover from the castle, the men laid themselves down in the bottoms of the boats, leaving apparently only two or three in each to conduct them on board again. This was repeated several times, to the great amazement of the Spaniards, who concluded that the pirates meditated a night attack; for though they could see the men as they went ashore, yet they were unable to discover them, on their return, from their concealment in the boats. The fear of this attack caused the Spaniards to remove their cannon to the land side of the castle, and to fortify that part with their main body, leaving the side towards the sea almost destitute of defence. The night was beautifully moonlight and clear; the pirates tripped their anchors, and floated down with the ebb tide till they were near the castle, when they spread every stitch of canvass, and, favored with a fair wind, passed by before the Spaniards could again transport their guns. As soon as they had cleared the castle, the fleet hove to, and captain Morgan saluted the governor with seven guns, which the haughty and mortified Don refused to answer.

Jamaica was once more benefitted by the profusion of the pirates, who seemed to have no other motive for risking their lives than to satisfy the rapacity of its inhabitants. The buccaneering system had by this time increased to an amazing extent, the whole force consisting of nearly 4000 men, and upwards of 2000 of these were under the orders of captain Morgan; indeed, his reputation became so great that many young men of family quitted Europe, and accepted commands under him. He divided his fleet of thirty seven sail into two squadrons, and appointed officers to each division, with commissions from himself, though purporting to be in the name of the king of England to commit hostilities against the Spaniards, declaring them enemies to the British crown. They retook Saint Catharine's, and the small island which was fortified with no less than nine batteries well manned but, previous to its surrender, they were so much reduced by hunger, and the inclemency of the weather, as to consume a wretched half-dead scarecrow of a horse which they found in the fields, and many could not get a morsel even of this. The city of Panama was at this time considered the richest of the west, and thither captain Morgan, agreeably to his promise directed his course by the river Chagre. He sent four hundred men, under captain Brodley, in advance, to take the castle, which was effected, though with considerable loss, from its obstinate defence. The whole fleet then anchored in the river, and the commander-in-chief selected 1200 men to cross over the Isthmus of Darien with him, for the purpose of taking Panama.

Our limits will not admit of a detailed account of their proceedings or the severe hardships they underwent; sometimes they were in such a state of starvation, for the supplies they expected to find in the city had been destroyed by the Spaniards, that a stray horse or an ass became a delicious banquet, without the trouble of cooking, and when, at last, they fell in with a herd of cattle, and some droves of asses, their hunger was so excessive, that they scarcely restrained themselves till it was cut up, but gnawed it, raw as it lay, with their teeth. Their road lay over rocks and mountains, and through morasses that were almost impassable; and they were, likewise, obliged to fight their way through an army, placed in the most difficult parts to oppose their progress.

On the ninth day, having gained the summit of a lofty mountain, they obtained a view of the south Sea, and the Bay of Panama, which filled them with such extravagant joy, that they sounded their trumpets, threw their caps in the air, shouting and dancing as if they had already obtained a victory. The Spaniards were not idle, but made every preparation to repel the invaders. The following morning the pirates advanced upon the city, and the President, with two squadrons of horse, and four regiments of foot, came out to meet them. In addition to this force, the Spaniards had collected an immense number of wild bulls, which were driven in the front by several hundred Indians and negroes. The buccaneers, now reduced to less than one thousand, beheld this enemy from the brow of a hill, and their courage began to waver; but Morgan put fresh vigor in their hearts by his gallant conduct. Two hours' desperate conflict ensued, which ended in the defeat of the Spaniards, after they had lost six hundred killed, and nearly double that number in wounded and prisoners; but the buccaneers were too much weakened and wearied to pursue their advantage immediately; they, therefore, halted to rest, and then undauntedly continued their march under a fire of cannon, barged with every kind of destructive missile, which swept down great numbers of men. Another contest, of three hours, took place without intermission—neither party giving or receiving quarter—when the Spaniards were compelled to yield, and the buccaneers entered the town, which unfortunately took fire, and continued burning for several days, though every exertion was made to stop it. The monasteries, churches and nearly 7000 houses, chiefly built with cedar, were entirely consumed.

Morgan again remained here one month, loaded 200 beasts of burthen with treasure, and then took his departure, returning down the river Chagre, where having blown up the castle and fortifications, he once more sailed for Jamaica, leaving most of his companions in a very miserable plight. This daring marauder returned to England, and was well received. He became a commander in the naval service of this country, and obtained the honor of knighthood.

Hitherto the buccaneers had prosecuted their adventurous schemes without a check from the British government; but Charles the Second, through the representations of the Spanish court, despatched a man of war to supersede the governor of Jamaica, and convey him home to answer the charge of aiding and abetting the pirates in their plunders. The new governor was furnished with authority to suppress the outlaws, and even to execute any one found in committing an act of piracy. He was, likewise, directed to employ every method in his power that was best calculated to turn the attention of the inhabitants to more honorable pursuits. This was wise and politic; for Jamaica possessed a great capital, and only wanted a judicious and active promotion of agriculture and commerce, to make it the most flourishing of the British colonies. How far this plan succeeded, must be obvious to every one.—It is a remarkable fact, that this country is indebted to the buccaneers for the possession of Jamaica, as well as the means which have elevated it to its present opulence and prosperity.

Neither the new order of things in the West Indies, nor the rigid and active operations of the governor, could wholly put a stop to the proceedings of the pirates; and, though they never assembled in such large bodies as under Morgan, yet their numerical force was undiminished, and their plunderings greater than before. Driven from Jamaica, the other small islands constantly afforded them protection and refuge, till a fleet of men-of-war took its station, as cruisers, to support the trade, and they were compelled to seek their desperate fortunes on the western coast of America; passing round Cape Horn, and then circumnavigating the globe, those whose lives were spared once more reached their native land.

History affords no parallel to the buccaneers; men who were a pest to society, and produced beneficial results of the most remarkable kind.—In their actions, we find a mixture of the most opposite feelings and principles: undauntedly brave, and cowardly brutal; full of justice and honor to each other, and yet a remorseless banditti; governed by wise laws among themselves, and indulging in every intemperate passion. But, let us look at them as we will, justice compels the acknowledgment, that they were the basis of our naval glory.

It would be almost an endless task to enumerate the various acts of the intrepid men who followed the career of Morgan. The Isthmus of Darien became a path to the South Seas, where persons of all nations were constantly crossing, and by that means the ships were perpetually supplied with men, many of whom were intelligent and scientific, compelled through poverty, or prompted by a roving disposition, to risk their lives for the acquisition of gold or fame.

We have already, in a previous number, mentioned some of the later transactions of the buccaneers, who kept the Spanish settlements in continual alarm. The prizes were, however, then sent to England, instead of Jamaica. It is not many years since that the plunder of the Spanish churches afforded to our tars a characteristic source of amusement, and on their touching at St. Helena, in their passage home, it was by no means uncommon to see the Virgin Mary or one of the apostles disposed of for a bottle of rum or a pound of tobacco.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

THREAD LACES, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 18—tf198.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office* House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

John Anderson and M B Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Rose Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov 28—tf

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

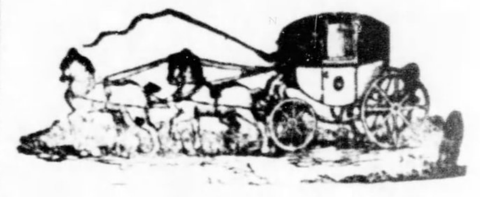
Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.